FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

7 MAY 1984

Lebanon

Security/Political Situation —Beirut radio broadcast a republican decree naming Amal Movement leader Nabih Birri minister of state for affairs of the south and reconstruction. The decree said Birri, in addition to the new post, would also retain responsibility as minister of water and electrical sources.

The same radio blamed the Lebanese Forces and Army units in East Beirut for shelling the western sector on 5 May "in a clear attempt to foil any political agreement and reconciliation." The "insane" shelling killed about 20 people and wounded 60 others in both parts of Beirut, Voice of Lebanon radio said, and was apparently designed to force cancellation of a peace march scheduled for 6 May. The march was postponed to an unspecified future date, Beirut radio noted. In another development the "Forces of the Islamic Dawn" claimed responsibility for a rocket attack on the Soviet Cultural Center in Beirut, according to AFP.

Syrian Position — Once Rashid Karami's government succeeds in setting Lebanon on the path of national accord and in uniting the Lebanese in order to remove the Israelis and prevent them from interfering in Lebanon's internal affairs, there will be "no justification" for the continued presence of Syrian forces in Lebanon, Foreign Minister Faruq ash-Shar' stated in an interview with Radio Monte Carlo. Syria does not think there is any need to employ "other methods" as an alternative to its current political and diplomatic efforts to achieve Lebanese national accord, he said, and if Karami's government fails, this will not mean the end of efforts to solve the crisis.

U.S. Promise to Israel — The United States has promised Israel it will oppose any attempt by the Lebanese Government to demand a unilateral IDF withdrawal before arrangements are made to guarantee security along Israel's northern border, IDF Radio reported.

PLO Affairs

'Arafat in Jordan, PRC — PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat ended his 3-day visit to Jordan on 4 May, Amman radio announced. In an interview before his departure for the PRC, 'Arafat urged Arab states to use all their resources against the United States because of its "complete bias" toward Israel, the radio reported. The PLO leader and his delegation arrived in Beijing on 5 May, XINHUA disclosed, and later held "cordial and sincere" talks with the PRC premier, President Li Xiannian, and Deng Xiaoping, chairman of the Central Advisory Commission of the Chinese Communist Party, before departing for the DPRK.

PFLP, DFLP Activities — A "high-level" PFLP delegation left for Moscow on 5 May, preceding a visit by a Fatah delegation planned for 12 May, KUNA disclosed. A PFLP spokesman indicated that the delegation, headed by the PFLP assistant secretary general, will hold talks with Soviet officials on means to achieve Palestinian unity, the agency added.

Meanwhile, DFLP Secretary General Nayif Hawatimah arrived in Algiers for talks on consolidating Palestinian unity, Algiers radio reported. KUNA quoted a source in the PFLP-DFLP joint command as saying that the second round of the inter-Palestinian talks, originally scheduled for 9 May, has been postponed to the 15th "to allow time for more contacts with secretaries of the Palestinian resistance detachments concerning the Aden initiative."

West Bank

The Israeli authorities have warned West Bank citizens abroad that, if they do not return by the end of July to exchange temporary identity cards for their original identity cards, they will lose the right to reside in the West Bank, the Amman paper *AD-DUSTUR* reported.

Libya

Czechoslovak Prime Minister Lubomir Strougal arrived in Tripoli at the head of a delegation that includes Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek and Foreign Trade Minister Bohumil Urban, Tripoli radio reported.

Sudan

In a speech to members of the new cabinet, President Ja'far Numayri indicated that the cabinet reshuffle was aimed at meeting the requirements of a "new stage," SUNA reported. The president said Sudan's enemies had carried out internal attacks combined with an "external onslaught," including a "vicious media campaign" aimed at "aborting" the country's Islamic course.

Iran

Hague Court Dispute — Iran will leave the Hague International Court of Justice "completely" if the United States continues its "violations," Prime Minister Mir-Hoseyn Musavi affirmed in remarks reported by Tehran radio. The prime minister warned in particular against raising the dispute concerning Iranians of dual nationality, adding that if the court were to decide to continue its work under U.S. "pressure" and without Iran's presence, the United States would face Iran's "decisive and

revolutionary response by every possible means." He expressed surprise that the United States had so soon forgotten the occupation of the "nest of spies."

Tudeh Ideologue Recants — The head of the Tudeh Party's ideological organization, Ehsan Tabari, stated that the party's ideology, Marxism, was full of deceptive "fantasies," IRNA reported. Tabari asked Khomeyni and the Iranian people to forgive his offenses and announced he would help youths who followed in his path to discover the "path of truth." He added that the Tudeh was a good example of Marxist internationalism promoting "dependence espionage"and clandestine activity in the interest of the Soviet Union.

Kordestan Operation — Islamic forces "liberated" 12 villages in Kordestan Province, killing over 50 "antirevolutionary elements," according to a military communique reported by IRNA. The communique added that the liberated area had for 5 years been the sanctuary of the "antirevolutionaries."

Afghanistan

The Panjsher valley has been cleared of the "irreligious servants of imperialism" as a result of the recent elimination of Ahmad Shah Masud's band, according to Kabul radio. Now, "imperialism and its collaborators" wish to make a hero of Masud, the radio asserted. An Afghan "resistance spokesman" cited by AFP denied that Masud's forces had been crushed, claiming that rebel forces in the Panjsher carried out a "tactical fallback" and are prepared to wait "2 months if necessary" before launching a counteroffensive.

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PFLP Delegation in Moscow Prior to Fatah Visit

LD051625 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1413 GMT 5 May 84

[Excerpt] Damascus, 5 May (KUNA) — A high-level PFLP delegation went to Moscow today on a visit prior to another to be made by a Fatah delegation to the Soviet capital.

The delegation is headed by Assistant Secretary General of the PFLP Abu 'Ali Mustafa.

A PFLP spokesman said the delegation will have talks with the Soviet officials "concerning the means to reach the unity of the Palestinian arena to guarantee the preservation of the organization's unity and its national line."

He added the talks will also include "the political positions of the Arab region and the Palestinian issue."

The Fatah delegation, headed by member of its Central Committee Salah Khalaf [Abu Iyad], will arrive in Moscow on 12 May to discuss the same issues, mentioned above, with the Soviet officials.

As-Surani Calls for Ouster of 'Dissidents'

AU041155 Vienna Television Service in German 1915 GMT 3 May 84

[Interview given by Jamal as-Surani, "intimate of 'Arafat" and member of the PLO Executive Committee, to Austrian TV correspondent Hans Benedict in Vienna, no date given; — recorded in English with superimposed German translation; passages in boldface indicate portions audible in original English]

[Text] [Moderator] Hans Benedict asked As-Surani whether 'Arafat will continue to determine PLO policy and whether the forthcoming PLO National Council meeting will succeed in resolving the internal PLO crisis.

[As-Surani] Personally, I believe the first decision must be to build the PLO anew, that is, without the **dissidents**.

[Benedict] You mean a purge, an ouster of the dissidents?

(As-Surani] We believe there is no longer any room for dissidents among us. Our people will not tolerate the dissidents after **they fired against our people**.

[Benedict] Will Yasir 'Arafat as newly elected PLO chief be able to negotiate with King Husayn of Jordan about a federation, a confederation between the Kingdom and a future Palestinian territory?

[As-Surani] Yes, in accordance with last year's National Council resolution that the PLO negotiate with Jordan on a confederation, which is to be implemented as soon as there is **the right of self-determination for the Palestinians**. Then there will be a **confederation between two independent states — Palestine and Jordan**.

[Benedict] As for the forthcoming elections in Israel — do you believe that a socialist Labor Party government would make concessions to the Palestinians regarding the question of self-determination?

[As-Surani] **Peres says, well, there is** a Palestinian problem, the Palestinians do have certain rights, but he also says that Israel's security requires Israel's presence on the Jordan bank. Now, this is Palestine [takes a piece of paper]. It was cut into two pieces [tears the paper into two halves]; **this** [holding up one of the pieces] **is Israel, a Jewish state** and that [holding up the other] is something that should be an Arab state. **Now, after 36 years, there is only a Jewish state, but no Arab state, only security for Israel**, and you only talk about security for Israel, but no one talks about security for the Palestinians. And yet you want those who are not even **recognized, who are displaced, who have no rights, to recognize a state which absorbed their land, which occupied their territory, their homes, their villages, their mosques, their churches — you want the unrecognized to recognize the recognized**.

DLFP's Hawatimah on Algerian-PDRY 'Initiative'

LD041839 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1703 GMT 4 May 84

[Talal Kayid report]

[Text] Damascus 4 May (KUNA) — Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine Secretary General Nayif Hawatimah has announced that Algeria and the PDRY will shortly announce a joint political intiative to include moves to resolve the relations crisis between Syria and Fatah and to consolidate relations between the three frontline forces of Syria, the PLO and the Lebanese patriotic forces.

In a statement to KUNA, he said: "Our front now moves on three axes to restore PLO unity and independence. The first is toward the Fatah Central Committee, where the quadruple alliance of the DFLP, PFLP, PLF and the Palestinian Communist Party presented an organizational and political working paper concerning Fatah after we had rejected the Fatah paper, which does not offer solutions for the disputes which led to the crisis facing the organization, and after the insistence of Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat on making relations with Syria more critical."

He said that after some days, the second round of discussions between the Central Committee delegation and the quadruple alliance delegation will commence in Algeria. Ths political and [word indistinct] issues to be presented will be very important. At the forefront will be 'Arafat's visit to Cairo and the practices which followed it, which constitute a violation of the resolutions of the PNC and the Arab summits.

He added that the fate of these discussions, sponsored by Algeria and the PDRY, depends on the readiness of the Central Committee delegation to condemn the violation of the PNC resolutions [word indistinct] on democratic reformation [word indistinct] for the institutions of the organization, which will put a firm end to destructive unilateral policies.

The second axis is toward the other resistance detachments. Within this framework, the DFLP has held a series of dialogues with As-Sa'iqah, the Struggle Front and the General Command on the basis of the Aden initiative aimed at ending the divisive policies and at securing the unity of the organization on independent, patriotic, anti-Camp David and Reagan's project bases.

The third axis is toward Syrian-Palestinian relations, particularly Syrian-Fatah relations.

During the Algiers discussion, a working paper was prepared to determine the patriotic, national, political and organizational bases for the present crisis, and within days the region will see a joint Algerian-PDRY initiative for investigating the solutions for the crisis of relations between Syria and Fatah.

Hawatimah added that within this framework, the front implemented a wide range of meetings and dialogues with the Syrian leadership, and that we will continue these discussions in preparation for the Algerian-Yemeni initiative. We expect that these efforts will give positive results.

He added that the practices and statements of Brother Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] contradict these efforts on all three axes, especially the Algiers communique, and pour oil on the fire of the organization's internal crisis and throws the organization to the winds of division.

He pointed out that this policy requires the Fatah Central Committee members to check this behavior.

He said our military power has increased since the 1982 invasion of Lebanon, as has our patient struggle to solve the crisis of the organization and to rectify and develop the alliance between it and Syria. This struggle is an absolute necessity in confronting the enemies' frontline, and is an absolute necessity for confronting the situation in the Middle East, which we all will have to face after the American and Israeli elections. We have to resolve our internal positions to achieve new gains in the fight against American-Israeli policies and to tighten the rope around the neck of the Camp David agreements and policies to defeat them, just as the Lebanese-Israeli agreement was defeated.

However, a joint PFLP-DFLP command source said the second session of talks between the Fatah Central Committee delegation and the quadruple alliance delegation, planned for the 9th of this month, has been postponed until the 15th.

The source said that the purpose of the postponement is to allow time for more contacts with secretaries of the Palestinian resistance detachments concerning the Aden initiative.

'Arafat Urges Arab Stand Against U.S.

JN041714 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 4 May 84

[Text] Amman — PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat today urged the Arab states to use all their resources against the U.S. Administration because of its complete bias toward Israel. In an interview with REUTER before leaving Amman, 'Arafat said there must be an Arab stand against the U.S. Administration, which has proven its disrespect for any pacts, rights, or principles and which only views the Middle East question from the Israeli angle.

'Arafat said he does not believe a new administration in Washington would mean a change in U.S. Middle East policy. He added: All U.S. administrations are biased, and stand against the Arabs and Palestinians. 'Arafat also said that what is taking place in the occupied territories is a result of the United States' unlimited support for Israel. He pointed out that all settlements in occupied Arab lands were built with U.S. aid.

Statement on Bahrain Talks

GF041935 Manama Domestic Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 4 May 84

[Text] Mr Yasir 'Arafat, PLO Executive Committee chairman, and his accompanying delegation left the country for Beijing at 1800 today following a brief visit to Bahrain which lasted several hours. He was seen off at the airport by Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah, foreign minister; Mr Wafa Nabhan, director of PLO office in Bahrain; and Mr 'Abd ar-Rahman as-Sawir, deputy director of PLO office.

WAKH quoted Mr 'Arafat as saying prior to his departure from Bahrain International Airport that his talks with his excellency the foreign minister focused on contemporary issues, the situation in the occupied territories, the Palestinian question in particular, the Arab questions — foremost of which is the Iraqi-Iranian war — and the international situation in general. The Palestinian leader added the talks also concentrated on the results of the Jerusalem Committee meetings held under the chairmanship of King Hassan II of Morocco and the resolutions they adopted, including the decision to sever relations with Costa Rica and El Salvador, opening the door for Arab and Islamic donations for Jerusalem, and supporting the steadfastness of the strugglers inside the occupied territories to protect Jerusalem. Mr 'Arafat pointed out in his statement that he briefed Foreign Minister Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak al Khalifah on the Palestinian situation, including PLO preparations for convening the Palestine National Council and the necessity of coordinating the Arab committees, particularly the Good Offices Commitee and the Nonaligned Countries' Committee, to stop the Iraqi-Iranian war.

Asked about his visit to Beijing, Mr 'Arafat said the visit comes in response to an official invitation of the Chinese leaders with whom he is expected to discuss Palestinian-Chinese relations. He added he will convey to the Chinese leadership the Palestinian and Jordanian viewpoint as King Husayn of Jordan has entrusted him to do, so the initiative will be Palestinian and Jordanian.

Denies Remarks on Israel

LD050851 Kuwait KUNA in English 0718 GMT 5 May 84

[Text] Dhaka 5 May (KUNA) — PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat denied here today during a brief stop while en route to Beijing that he is prepared to enter into direct talks with Israel under U.S. supervision to solve the Middle East

question. He said he is still prepared to work for a just and lasting peace in the Middle East through the medium of the UN Security Council, and he urged Israel to accept this offer.

The French weekly magazine, *LA NOUVELLE OBSERVATEUR*, cited 'Arafat saying he is prepared to recognize Israel if it does the same for a Palestinian state to be established on the occupied West Bank.

'Arafat expressed regret at Israel's negative attitude toward his call for ending the conflict in the Middle East, affirming he does not propose a direct dialogue with Israel via the United Nations.

'Arafat was welcomed on arrival here by president of Bangladesh Hussain Mohammad Ershad with whom he had a 45-minute talk on Lebanon, the Palestine problem, and the Iraq-Iran war in the presence of Bangladesh Foreign minister Shamsud Doha. The talks touched also on the question of occupied Jerusalem. In this regard the Bangladesh president said President Reagan had informed him of his opposition to a congressional bill aimed at transferring the U.S. Embassy from Tel Aviv to the holy city.

'Arafat announced he will be paying a 1-day official visit to Bangladesh on 10 May following his visit to Beijing.

Coverage on PRC Visit

For PRC reportage on Yasir 'Arafat's official 2-day visit to the PRC, including his meetings with Chinese party and state leaders, see the 7 May China *DAILY REPORT*.

Palestinian Fronts Mourn Slain Journalist

JN051522 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1250 GMT 5 May 84

[Excerpts] Damascus, 5 May (SANA) — The Central Information Bureau of the Palestinian Popular Struggle Front mourned struggling martyr Hanna Muqbil, secretary general of the Arab Journalists Union who was assassinated by a treacherous and treasonous hand in Nicosia, Cyprus on 3 May 1984.

In a statement today, the Arab Popular Liberation Movement also mourned struggling journalist Hanna Muqbil. It said his assassination was a new crime in the series of liquidations in the Palestinian arena since 1970 which has victimized thousands of our people, including journalists, and men of literature and letters.

The movement stressed that 'Arafat's organs had harassed the martyr, attempted to assassinate him in July 1978, and imprisoned him in an attempt to subject him within a comprehensive campaign to subject all strugglers.

The movement announced its decision to point out the murderers specifically as it did when struggler Nabil 'Aranki, a member of its leadership, was slain in Madrid in 1982.

The statement stressed that 'Arafat's capitulationist policies, Arab liquidation policies, and the availability of professional murder gangs in the service of these policies have all made the atmosphere rife for spreading political assassinations and the spirit of capitulation.

The Arab Popular Liberation Movement called on the Arab Journalists Union, the Arab Lawyers Union, and the Arab Organization for Human Rights to form a court to try the murderers of Hanna Muqbil.

Palestinians Outside West Bank Will be 'Absentees'

GF061300 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 6 May 84

[Text] The Zionist military occupation authorities have adopted an arbitrary decision against Palestinians working outside the occupied territories. WAFA reported the Israeli authorities have decided to consider Palestinians working outside the occupied territories absentees if they do not return by July 1984 to renew the permits and that no Palestinian citizen will be allowed to return to his homeland after this short period of notice whatever the reasons. WAFA says that this measure will affect thousands of Palestinians throughout the world who are studying or working, and the purpose is to empty the occupied homeland of their legal owners with the aim of Judaizing and annexing it.

Al-'Utaybah: OPEC Output, Price Ceilings Maintained

GF061616 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1240 GMT 6 May 84

[Text] Vienna, 6 May (WAKH) — The ministerial followup committee which stems from the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), has recommended maintaining the production ceiling and the official prices adopted by the organization as they are due to the stability of the world oil market at the present time. In a press conference held here today at the conclusion of the committee's meetings, Dr Mani' Sa'id Al-'Utaybah, chairman of the committee and UAE petroleum and natural resources minister said that the stable situation of the oil market prompted the committee not to recommend any changes in the production ceiling which is 17.5 million barrels per day, or in the price which is $29 per barrel.

Dr Al-'Utaybah expressed hope that the member OPEC states will continue to maintain the official production levels and at the same time urged petroleum-producing countries outside OPEC to cooperate with the organization in order to maintain the stability of the oil market. He added that OPEC will proceed with its policy to bolster the dialogue with producing countries outside OPEC so as to prevent any sudden changes in the oil market which is extremely sensitive with regard to prices and production.

Dr Al-'Utaybah pointed out that the ministerial followup committee will meet once more in Vienna on 9 July, that is 1 day prior to convening the organization's ministerial conference, in order to prepare a comprehensive report to OPEC petroleum ministers on the recent developments in the oil market.

The chairman of the followup committee expects that demand for OPEC petroleum will improve in the future by ratios that will exceed the official production ceiling — which is 17.5 million barrels — so as to reach about 20 million barrels a day by the end of this year.

Al-'Utaybah indicated at the end of his press conference that OPEC has not received any official request from the member states to increase their production quotas, thus noting Nigeria's presence at the committee's meeting today as an observer, which some news media associated with Nigeria's desire to increase its production quota. He explained that increasing the production quota is not within the sphere of the followup committee's authority, and that such an issue, if proposed and if a decision is taken on it, is the authority of the organization's ministerial council.

It is worth mentioning that in addition to the UAE, the ministerial followup committee includes in its membership Algeria, Venezuela, and Indonesia.

No Increase in Nigerian Production

AB070658 Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 7 May 84

[Text] Nigeria says she will not increase her oil production quota from 1.3 million barrels a day. The minister of petroleum and energy, Professor Tam David-West, said in Vienna, Austria that the time was not ripe to negotiate for an increase in the production level. He said the country would wait until the July conference of oil ministers of the OPEC. Professor David-West is an observer at the monitoring committee section which deals with world oil supply and demand. The minister said that although market analysis were predicting a rise in demand among the industrialized countries in the second half of 1984, OPEC, he said, should remain cautious until July. The monitoring committee comprises the United Arab Emirates, Algeria, Indonesia, and Venezuela.

AFP: Nigerian Production Above OPEC Quota

AB041209 Paris AFP in English 1127 GMT 4 May 84

[Text] Lagos, May 4 (AFP) — Nigeria is producing oil at a rate well above the quota it has from the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), oil industry sources said here today. Its quota is 1,300,000 barrels a day, but in the first four months of this year Nigeria's production averaged out at 1,500,000 barrels daily, they said. Nigerian officials have been tight-lipped on figures for several months. At the close of last year they said the international press has reported incorrect figures, and companies operating in Nigeria were told to stop announcing their statistics.

Energy Minister Tam David-West recently asked companies to lower output, a move disliked by the firms, who had deduced from remarks by Saudi Oil Minister Shaykh Ahmad Zaki Yamani that Nigerian output slightly over the quota would be tolerated by OPEC. Shaykh Yamani said Nigeria should have a higher quota when he visited this country on December 31 after the coup d'etat that brought the army to power.

The increase in output has brought Nigeria more foreign currency. At the same time the military leaders have clamped down severely on frontier contraband, thus reining in comsumption of goods within Nigeria and helping imports.

Industry experts believe some 50,000 barrels of refined oil were leaving this country daily by illicit means. The underclared currency earned in this way went into the coffers of numerous businessmen and politicians linked to the Shehi Shagari civil administration.

Another illicit activity has been brought to a halt: the sale of fuel at sea by operators with suspect licences. This has tightened up the system for distributing refined products in Nigeria.

At the time of the civil government, estimates showed that Nigeria's earnings from one million exported barrels a day was around eight billion dollars a month.

The fall in contraband, coupled with production above the OPEC quota, means that more oil is being officially shipped abroad, and the monthly earnings are now roughly one billion dollars a day.

Nigeria needs this money and more, with its external debt of 15 billion dollars including late repayments. Oil is Nigeria's lifeline, accounting for more than 95 percent of foreign currency earnings. Since taking power, the army has sharply reduced food imports.

The nation's finances are looking healthier at a time when the authorities are continuing negotiations with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and Western firms on future long-term borrowing and debt rescheduling. At the same time it is rumoured that Saudi Arabia is proposing substantial monetary aid. Nigeria has already concluded several bilateral deals with private groups for rescheduling money it owes them. These groups include the United African Company which is a subsidiary of Lever Brothers and the French Peugeot company in Nigeria.

When the military administration took office it said that Nigeria had been weakened by five years of corruption and political slackness, and that the top priority for the nation was to get its economy back on the rails.

Quantity of Nigerian Crude Oil Refined Abroad Drops
AB050901 Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 5 May 84

[Text] The Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation, NNPC, says the quantity of crude oil refined abroad now stands at 45,000 barrels a day as a result of the war against smugglers and illegal bunkerers. This drop from the quantity refined abroad during the first quarter of this year could yield the country as much as 1.2 million naira per day in foreign exchange if exported [word indistinct].

The minister of petroleum and energy, Professor Tam David-West, said the national task force against illegalities in the petroleum industry was on a 24-hour alert and vigilance. Already 19 persons caught colluding with smugglers at NNPC depots and refineries have either been dismissed or had their appointments terminated. Professor David-West said that the campaign against illegal bunkering and the smuggling of petroleum products across the country's borders yielded over 13 million naira in April. According to him, there has been a steady increase in the stock of petroleum products in NNPC refineries and storage depots. This development, he said, had drastically reduced the importation of refined petroleum products from the [words indistinct] of the corporation.

GULF AFFAIRS

GCC Rejects Joint Planning With U.S. on Gulf War

GF061152 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0910 GMT 6 May 84

[Text] Kuwait, 6 May (WAKH) — Kuwait daily *AL-QABAS* quoted today a high Gulf source as saying that the GCC countries have informed Washington of their rejection of the U.S. proposal regarding early joint planning in the event of further developments in the Iraqi-Iranian war. The source, which was not named by the newspaper, added that the GCC countries affirmed to the United States that they see that the security of the region is the responsibility of their countries and peoples and that efforts should be made to prevent the region from becoming an area of international conflicts and to put forth more effective efforts to end this war.

GCC To Develop Strike Force in Next 5 Years

GF061210 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0930 GMT 6 May 84

[Text] Kuwait, 6 May (WAKH) — The Kuwaiti newspaper *AS-SIYASAH* today quoted a senior Gulf source as saying that the GCC states are striving to establish an intrinsic strike force during the next 5 years. The newspaper quoted the source without naming him as saying that the establishment of this force will be on basis of a specific strategic view that can maintain the specialities in each country within the framework of the complete coordination and continuous consultations with the other fraternal countries which are members of the GCC.

The source added that the diversification of arms sources by the GCC states will not be an obstacle to the establishment of this force, but on the contrary, it will be a positive factor that will provide the region's armies with movement flexibility and ability to have alternatives when the necessity arises. According to *AS-SIYASAH*, the source added that the existence of the weak link [wujud halaqah dajifah] in the series of the Gulf rejections of the facilities requested by Washington is continuing in the current circumstances, because the question of establishing the intrinsic force was not studied earlier and with the required speed.

It is to be recalled that the U.S. official in charge of the Middle East affairs, Richard Murphy, expressed during his recent tour of the Gulf countries the readiness of the United States to offer military assistance to protect the territories of the Arabian Gulf countries in return for conducting joint military maneuvers and obtaining some military facilities.

BAHRAIN

Amir Receives Chief of British Defense Staff

GF041425 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0915 GMT 4 May 84

[Excerpt] Manama, 4 May (WAKH) — Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah, the amir of Bahrain, received here this morning Field Marshall Sir Edwin Bramall, chief of staff of the British Armed Forces, and the delegation accompanying him, who are currently visiting Bahrain. His highness the amir of Bahrain presented the British chief of staff with Bahrain's decoration of the first class.

The audience was attended by Shaykh Hamad ibn 'Isa Al Khalifah, heir apparent and commander in chief of the Bahrain Defense Force [BDF]; Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah, minister of foreign affairs; Shaykh Muhammad ibn Khalifah Al Khalifah, minister of interior; Brigadier General Shaykh Khalifah ibn Ahmad Al Khalifah, BDF chief of staff; Shaykh 'Abdallah ibn Salman Al Khalifah, BDF assistant chief of staff for operations; and William Tomkys, British ambassador to Bahrain.

British Chief of Staff Leaves

GF061410 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1300 GMT 6 May 84

[Excerpt] Manama, 6 May (WAKH) — Field Marshal Sir Edwin Bramwall, British chief of staff, left here today after a 3-day visit to Bahrain.

KUWAIT

Defense Minister Comments on Visit to U.S., UK

LD041928 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1801 GMT 4 May 84

[Excerpt] Kuwait, 4 May (KUNA) — The minister of defense, Shaykh Salim as-Sabah, returned this evening from London following a brief visit with which he concluded a tour he began at the beginning of last month in the United States.

Upon arrival Shaykh Salim made a statement to newsmen in which he said that the reception he was accorded there was an honor to Kuwait and to its wise policy. Concerning the talks he held with the American defense secretary, Caspar Weinberger, Shaykh Salim said they were successful and fruitful "and the American defense secretary gave us all cooperation and facilities and my accompanying delegation had the opportunity to become acquainted with the latest developments in modern American weapons." "We did not sign any agreement, as this was not the aim of the visit. There are committees that will meet to complete the discussion and study some of the weapons we have seen and which we believe to be suitable for us in the near future."

Answering a question about the results of the talks concerning the Iraqi-Irani war, he said: "We discussed with the officials the situation in the region, and the viewpoints of both sides were identical on the need to stop this war as soon as possible." In answer to a question whether the diversity of sources of the Kuwaiti army's weapons constituted an obstacle during the Kuwaiti-American talks, Shaykh Salim explained that is a Kuwaiti internal matter, and Kuwait has the right to purchase arms from any source it believes is suitable."

Concerning the visit by Shaykh Salim to the British defense secretary, Michael Heseltine, he said the talks he held with him were complementary to few points we discussed in Kuwait, namely concerning the purchase of Hawker aircraft, the training of pilots, and some administrative and technical matters.

Answering a question about the date of his visit to Moscow, he said that "we have set two dates, and I left the choice to Moscow. I have not met the Russian ambassador so far. However, I do not believe it will be sooner than in 1 and 1/2 months.

OMAN

Foreign Minister Returns From Singapore

GF050646 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0600 GMT 5 May 84

[Text] Muscat, 4 April (WAKH) — Yusuf al-'Alawi 'Abdallah, Omani minister of state for foreign affairs, returned from Singapore to his country tonight after a 3-day visit, ending a tour that included Pakistan, Bangladesh, Malaysia, and the Sultanate of Brunei.

During his tour, Yusuf al-'Alawi 'Abdallah held talks with the foreign ministers of these countries on current international issues and the Iraqi-Iranian war, in addition to the bilateral relations between Oman and these countries.

Minister 'Abdallah Departs for Italy

GF061156 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0850 GMT 6 May 84

[Text] Muscat, 6 May (WAKH) — Omani Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Yusuf al-'Alawi 'Abdallah left here this morning for Rome on a 4-day official visit to Italy. Before his departure, Mr 'Abdallah said that during the visit he will hold talks with his Italian counterpart Giulio Andreotti on bilateral relations and the possibility of developing these relations to encompass various fields. The Omani minister said that he will review with Italian officials the Arab issues and Italy's stance toward these issues.

QATAR

British Chief of Staff Arrives in Doha

GF061638 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1430 GMT 6 May 84

[Excerpt] Doha, 6 May (WAKH) — British Chief of Staff Field Marshal Sir Edwin Bramall arrived in Doha from Manama this afternoon leading a military delegation on a 2-day visit to Qatar within his current tour of a number of countries in the region.

Amir Returns From Four-Nation Asia Tour

GF070436 Doha Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 6 May 84

[Excerpt] His highness the amir, Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad al Thani, returned to the homeland this evening after official visits to Pakistan, India, the Republic of Korea, and Japan, which was followed by private visits to several Asian countries.

SAUDI ARABIA

Security Chief Denies New Accords With ROK

PM041031 Riyadh AL-JAZIRAH in Arabic 28 apr84

[Muhammadal-'Awwam report: "Director of Public Security: We Did Not Sign Any New Security Agreements With Korea"]

[Text] Director of Public Security General 'Abdallah al ash-Shaykh returned to Riyadh last weekend from a 1-week visit to South Korea during which he met with a number of senior Korean officials. On his return to Riyadh Gen Al ash-Shaykh told *AL-JAZIRAH*:

The visit was in response to an invitation by the Korean Ministry of the Interior on the basis of a security agreement between the two countries providing for exchanges of visits between the ministers of interior. In view of the fact that [Minister of Interior] His Highness Amir Nayif ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz had another enagement, I paid this visit on his behalf at the head of a delegation representing all sections of the Ministry of the Interior. We were acquainted with all aspects of their activities, and we agreed on certain matters of interest to security sectors in both countries.

Replying to a question by *AL-JAZIRAH* on whether the visit led to any security agreements between the two countries, Gen Al ash-Shaykh said: No, there were no agreements because we already have an agreement under which this visit was carried out.

Asked whether the Saudi security delegation felt that there is a possibility of benefitting from Korea's experience in security matters, Gen Al ash-Shaykh said: In view of the differences in the social and economic structure of both countries there are no specific things by which we can benefit from the Koreans. However, there are certain things that we can benefit from in terms of their training expertise, which we do within the context of the security agreement signed by his highness the minister of the interior and the Korean minister of the interior.

King Fahd Receives Guinea Prime Minister

LD051405 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 5 May 84

[Excerpt] His Majesty King Fahd received today Guinean prime Minister Colonel Diara Traore, who was accompanied by Foreign Minister Facine Toure.

The audience was attended by His Royal Highness Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, crown prince, deputy prime minister and commander of the national guard; His Royal Highness Prince Salman ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, governor of Riyadh Region; and His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, foreign minister. It was also attended by Guinean Ambassador to the Kingdom Mamadou Sylla.

UAE

Turkish Deputy Prime Minister Makes Stopover Visit

GF061118 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0820 GMT 6 May 84

[Text] Dubayy, 6 May (WAKH) — Turkish Deputy Prime Minister Kaya Erden arrived in Dubayy early this morning, on a visit to last several hours to the UAE. He is making a stopover on his way for an official visit to Bahrain from Jordan. He was received at the Dubayy airport by a number of officials in the UAE and Turkish Ambassador to the UAE Taner Baytok.

PDRY

Chairman Receives Letter From YAR President

GF041439 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 4 May 84

[Text] Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council, and chairman of the Council of Ministers, received today Brother Lieutenant Colonel Husayn ad-Daf'i, president's adviser and member of the Standing Committee, who delivered to him a letter from his brother Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the republic, commander in chief of the armed forces, and secretary general of the General People's congress. The letter deals with consultations and coordination between the two parts of the country with regard to following up the implementation of what was agreed on during the second session of the Supreme Yemeni Council. Views were also exchanged on a number of other issues that concern the Yemeni people and their supreme national interests.

The meeting was attended by Brother 'Abdallah Ahmad Ghanim, YSP candidate member and minister of state for cabinet affairs.

Brother Husayn ad-Daf'i arrived in Aden from the northern part of the country this morning. In a statement to ANA, he pointed out that his visit to the southern part comes as part of the continual meetings and discussions between the poltiical leaderships of the two parts of the country. He also said that he was carrying a letter to Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad from his brother Col 'Ali 'Abdallah on the issues of mutual concern and on coordination on all Arab and international issues, the most important of which are the Palestinian and Lebanese questions and the Iraqi-Iranian war.

Mr ad-Daf'i added that during the visit the progress of the economic committees will be reviewed, efforts will be made to remove any obstacles concerning the trade exchange, practical steps will be taken to find the economic integration, the recent agreements of the unity committees will be implemented, and all that the committees have agreed on concerning the reunification of the two parts of Yemen will be implemented.

Mr ad-Daf'i was received at the airport by Mr 'Abdallah Ahmad Ghanim and Mr Muhsin 'Ali Yasir, deputy minister of state for cabinet affairs.

YAR

President on Mideast, Domestic Issues

GF051428 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 4 May 84

["Text" of interview with President Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih by Paris-based *AL-WATAN AL-'ARABI* magazine published on 4 May — date and place of interview not given]

[Text] Question: What is the purpose of your visit to Paris, and what are the subjects you discussed with President Mitterrand?

Answer: Our visit to Paris was at the invitation of French President Francois Mitterrand for peaceful purposes and to discuss development of cooperation between Yemen and France in various fields. Our talks with the French president also dealt with current issues, particularly the Palestinian cause, the Iraqi-Iranian war and searching possible ways to end this war, which is destroying the powers and capabilities of the two countries. The talks also dealt with the Lebanese crisis, which everybody agrees must be resolved within a framework that preserves Lebanon's independence and the unity of its people.

Question: Did you convey to the French president a specific Arab concept on the role that France can play with regard to the Arab causes, such as the Lebanese crisis, the Middle East crisis, and the Gulf war?

Answer: Our concepts on the French role were included in the talks with the French president, and the truth is that France has played a positive role in Arab causes since 1967. France's interest has become clear in resolving the Lebanese crisis and the Iraqi-Iranian war, which everybody hopes will end through negotiations. We also expect that France will make extensive efforts within the European group for a positive initiative to resolve the Middle East cause, the core of which is considered the Palestinian cause.

Question: Did you demand certain things in France, such as technical or economic aid? Did you discuss issues dealing with armament?

Answer: Our visit is based on the principle of developing and consolidating Yemeni-French relations to serve the joint interests of the two countries and meets the needs of our country as a developing country endeavoring to achieve success in the development projects of the second 5-year plan.

Question: Are you satisfied with the course of French-Yemeni relations?

Answer: Our country's relations with France are longstanding and stable. The two countries have had relations based on a friendship and cooperation treaty for over 40 years and these relations have been progressively improving, particularly in the recent period. Moreover, these relations have an historic basis, considering that each of the two countries made a notable contribution to human civilization.

Question: It has been reported that you are playing a role in bringing views closer together in the Fatah crisis. What is the real role you are playing, and have you achieved success in this regard?

Answer: The best thing to do for the Palestinian cause under the current conditions is to preserve the unity of the organization's rank, its word, and its independent decisionmaking power, particularly since the current Arab situation has proved the importance of preserving the unity of the instrument of the Palestinian revolution and the PLO leadership. On this basis, we in the YAR are eager to take advantage of everything that leads to the preservation of the Palestinian revolution's unity in order to preserve the international gains it has achieved and to protect the cause from factors which could divide and weaken it. We will not hesitate to contribute to the efforts to achieve this purpose.

Question: What is new in the efforts to unify the Yemens, and are there any notable developments in this regard?

Answer: The steps of cooperation and coordination between the two sides of the homeland are continuing, and joint establishments have been set up during recent years. In the two sessions of the Yemeni Council many obstacles left behind by imperialism and the imams, which were dedicated for division, were removed. There is no doubt that the continuation of the studied steps and fraternal cooperation between the officials of the two sides will give further support and reestablish unity, which is considered to be a supreme national purpose.

Question: What information do you have regarding the solution of Arab differences and holding a summit conference?

Answer: The truth is that we will support any Arab endeavor to resolve the bilateral differences between some Arab countries. We are eager to consolidate Arab cooperation and solidarity and even more eager not to allow bilateral differences to dominate the main Arab cause, because such differences could hinder the convening of the next Arab summit conference.

Question: Are you totally satisfied with the achievements made during your rule?

Answer: Yes, as long as each decision that we make and each step that we take is derived from the aspirations and desires of the citizens. There is no doubt that the most prominent of these achievements which expressed the flourishing of the national values and aspirations in light of the revolution is the national charter, which is considered a great gain for the September revolution, which was designed with the participation of the masses, and which resulted in the establishment of the General People's Congress and its structures, thereby crystallizing the course of democracy.

Question: What are the difficulties and obstacles for the 5-year plan?

Answer: There are great advantages to carrying ou the projects of the second 5-year plan, which was drawn with the participation of all the sectors of the national establishments, technicians, specialists, people with various skills, and representatives of a great number of fraternal and friendly countries and international specialized organizations. However, the earthquake in our country at the end of 1982 destroyed hundreds of villages and made thousands of families homeless. As a result, dealing with the effects of the earthquake became our priority. But that did not prevent us from continuing to carry out the projects of the second 5-year plan within the framework of the existing capabilities and in accordance with the priorities and the needs of the citizens. Despite that, our country is like other developing countries facing difficulties of development. The most important of these difficulties is the need for cadres with technical skills, particularly since the human being is both the purpose for and means of development.

Question: There have been reports that the Yemeni immigrants in a number of Gulf countries are being harassed. How do you assess the condition of the Yemeni immigrant community in those countries today?

Answer: There is no doubt that absence from the homeland results in pain and troubles. However, there is a long history of Yemeni immigration, and that is why the 26 September Revolution since its first day in 1962 was keen on putting an end to the troubles and pains of the Yemeni immigrant and a special establishment was set up to supervise the Yemeni immigrants and solve their problems. This establishment is the General Immigrants Union. Moreover, the Yemeni immigrant does not face any difficulties, especially in Saudi Arabia and the GCC countries, and receives total care and interest.

Question: On this occasion, what can you tell the Yemeni immigrants? When can they return to their homeland and work there?

Answer: The homeland is always open for its immigrants abroad and they can return to their country whenever they want to.

Question: How do you see Yemen's future?

Answer: Thank God, the immortal 26 September Revolution enabled the Yemeni people to set their feet on the path leading to development. From the first day of the revolution our people have been continuously struggling against the remains of backwardness. They are full of hope that backwardness will be overcome on the path of a bright future on which we are marching.

Question: What is new in Yemeni-Saudi relations?

Answer: Our relations with fraternal Saudi Arabia are special and are based on the bonds of Islam, Arabism, and neighborliness. These relations are in the interest of our two countries and two fraternal peoples and derive their power from these bonds, which ensure growth and development in various fields.

Question: What is your latest information on the mediation to end the Gulf war and what is your view on this?

Answer: The mediation and efforts are still continuing. I hope that at the appropriate time they will lead to the end of the war and the restoration of logic, as instructed by the principles of the Islamic religion.

Question: What does the prolongation and continuation of the war mean to you?

Answer: The prolongation and continuation of the war means the weakening of the capabilities, powers, and means of the two neighbor countries. This also serves the Zionist enemy, who is endeavoring to carry out his expansionist settlements plot in the occupied Arab territories and who carries out hostile acts against many Arab countries.

Question: Are you optimistic or pessimistic about the Arab crisis?

Answer: We are optimistic. There is no crisis per se because any problems that arise are to be expected. What is required here is to balance the problems, increase the feeling for uniting ranks, and direct the powers toward the realization of national desires.

Question: How do you deal with the Yemeni opposition?

Answer: You can visit the YAR anytime you wish and see for yourself how the citizen exercises his political rights through the General People's Congress under the umbrella of the National Charter.

Question: The problem of democracy prevails in the Arab world. How has this been solved or dealt with in your country?

Answer: In light of the National Charter, which stems from the will of the people and expresses their hopes and (?conscience), any citizen can exercise his total political rights within the general framework designed by the National Charter and through the channels of the General People's Congress, which is comprised of representatives of all our masses. The General People's Congress and its structures are responsible for taking care of the political work within the Yemeni arena. The National Charter and the General People's Congress represent the national values aimed at the construction of the homeland, and the national efforts which contribute to the construction of the homeland are based on standards set by the charter, which is the subjective basis for deepening the relation of the citizens to their homeland. This is the most prominent characteristic of the democratic experience in Yemen, which is based on the belief that the homeland is the right of all citizens and the duty of all.

President Receives PDRY Chairman's Cable

GF060630 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 5 May 84

[Excerpt] Brother Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the republic, commander in chief of the armed forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress, has received a reply cable from Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the TSP Central Committee, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council, and chairman of the Council of Ministers, in the southern part. The message, which was delivered to the president this evening by Brother Husayn ad-Daf'i, the president's adviser for unity affairs and member of the Standing Committee, deals with the continuation of implementing the measures agreed upon during the meetings of the second session of the Supreme Yemeni Council and coordination between the two parts of the homeland on Arab and international issues.

Minister Returns to San'a' From European Tour

GF041816 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 4 May 84

[Text] Ahmad al-Asbahi, foreign minister and secretary of the Standing Committee of the General People's Congress, returned to San'a' today following a tour he made together with Jordanian Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri. The tour included Belgium, Switzerland, Britain, the Netherlands, and the FRG and was within the framework of the ministerial follow-up committee formed by the Arab foreign ministers extraordinary conference held in Baghdad in March.

In a statement to SABA' NEWS AGENCY Al-Asbahi said that during its tour the delegation met with senior officials of the aforementioned countries and explained to them the dangers of the continuation of the Iraqi-Iranian war and the need to take practical steps to end the war. The foreign minister said that the results of the tour were positive and reflect everyone's anxiousness to end the war which is exhausting the wealth, resources, and capabilities of Iraq and Iran, and which poses a threat to the region's safety and security.

Naval Forces To Conduct Biggest Maneuver 13 May

NC070514 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2150 GMT 6 May 84

[Text] Cairo, 6 May (MENA) — On Sunday the Egyptian Armed Forces will begin the biggest naval maneuver that will last for 1 week. It will involve the use of live ammunition, torpedoes, and various types of artillery.

Cairo's *AL-AHRAM* reports in its Monday issue that modern and sophisticated weapons will appear for the first time in this maneuver. They include two frigates armed with U.S. missiles known for their accuracy and destructive power.

The paper points out that Egypt recently obtained those two *Descubierta* class frigates from Spain and renamed them *Suez* and *Abu Qir*.

Modern U.S.-made harpoon missiles will also be used for the first time in this maneuver. These are surface-to-surface guided missiles. They are considered the best in the world from the standpoint of range, accuracy, and destructive power.

Field Marshal 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah, deputy prime minister and minister of defense and war production; Major General 'Ali Jad, commander of the Naval Forces; commanders of the main branches and corps; and a number of ministers will attend this maneuver.

Religious 'Terrorist' Ring Apprehended

NC050837 Cairo MENA in English 0712 GMT 5 May 84

[Text] Cairo, 5 May (MENA) — Investigation into the recently apprehended terrorist ring in Fayyum revealed it comprised 11 members and aimed at inciting religious strife in the country, the weekly newspaper *AKHBAR AL-YAWM* reports in its top billing and leading front-page story.

Styling itself as "At Tawaqquf wa at-Tabayyun" which roughly means pausing and determining the truth, the ring was formed by 'Adil Muhammad 'Abd al-Baqi, one-time member of the Moslem Brotherhood, and began its activities in 1982.

The gang embraces an ideology based on the following principles:

— Condemning society, rulers and subjects, as apostates and considering Moslems today to be in a state of war;

—Showing on tolerance towards those who plead ignorance and whoever commits a sin must be condemned as an apostate;

— Christians must not be regarded as "people of the book" and Moslems who deal with them must be condemned as apostates; (In the Koran, the people of the book are the Jews and Christians because they are followers of a heavenly revelation).

— People are not to be condemned outright but the ideology must be put to them, if they are not persuaded and reject it, the ring will begin implementing its plan and ideas against Christians.

The authorities established that members of the ring had already committed acts of arson in Fayyum against property belonging to Christians and made attempts at assaulting one of them.

AKHBAR AL-YAWM quotes an official source as saying that if the ring had not been apprehended in time, they would have carried out more serious acts that would have affected national unity, and described them as no less dangerous than a previously apprehended ring styling itself as "At-Takfir wa al-Hijrah."

Cuban Information Minister For 6-Day Visit

NC062037 Cairo MENA in English 2020 GMT 6 May 84

[Text] Cairo, May 6 (MENA) — The Cuban information minister arrived here tonight leading a delegation for a six-day visit during which he will take part in the non-alignment ministerial conference on information and communication which will open next Wednesday. In an arrival statement, he expressed hope that the conference would succeed.

The conference will discuss important non-alignment issues.

The Cuban minister was welcomed by State Minister for Information Safwat Ash-Sharif.

'Abd Al-Hamid Returns From Asian Tour 6 May

NC061422 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1255 GMT 6 May 84

[Excerpt] Cairo, 6 May (MENA) — Assistant Foreign Minister ash-Shafi'i 'Abd al-Hamid returned to Cairo today from visits to India, Malaysia, Indonesia and Thailand. During the 3-week trip, Ash-Shafi'i delivered messages from President Husni Mubarak to the heads of these states dealing with Egyptian proposals to end the Iraq-Iran war.

Reports to 'Ali

NC061426 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 6 May 84

[Text] Assistant Foreign Minister Ash-Shafi'i 'Abd al-Hamid today submitted a report to Kamal Hasan 'Ali, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, on his talks in India, Malaysia, and Indonesia. These talks were held within the framework of Egypt's efforts to end the Iraq-Iran war.

'Abd al-Hamid said he delivered messages from President Husni Mubarak to the Indian prime minister, and the Malaysian prime minister, and the Indonesian president. He said the three countries showed great interest in Egypt's efforts to end the Iraq-Iran war. He added that these countries emphasized that Egypt's role is vital and that there is dire need for it. He further said that he submitted a report on the outcome of the talks he held with the foreign ministers of the three countries — talks which centered on means to halt the Iraq-Iran war. He said the Foreign Ministry will draft a comprehensive report on the outcome of talks held by Egyptian envoys in the countries they have visited within the framework of Egypt's efforts to end the Iraq-Iran war.

Consultative Council Group Leaves for Tunisia

NC061358 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1345 GMT 6 May 84

[Excerpt] Cairo, 6 May (MENA) — A consultative council delegation headed by Chairman Subhi 'Abd al-Hakim left for Tunisia this afternoon. The delegation will participate in the Arab Parliamentary Conference for Housing and Development which opens there on 8 May.

UN Secretary General To Make Visit 5-7 Jun

NC051627 Cairo MENA in English 1435 GMT 5 May 84

[Text] Cairo, May 5 (MENA) — U.N. Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar will visit Egypt from June 5 to 7, MENA learned.

The visit, the first to be paid by Perez de Cuellar to the Middle East area, falls within the context of a tour of the area which will take him also to Israel, Syria, Lebanon and Jordan to probe peace proposals based on a personal initiative by the U.N. official.

Largest Oil Field Opened in Suez Gulf Area

NC060644 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2218 GMT 5 May 84

[Text] Cairo, 5 May (MENA) — The largest Egyptian oil field, discovered and drilled solely by Egyptians, has been opened. It is the largest subterranean oil field on the western coast of the Gulf of Suez.

In its Sunday issue, *AL-AHRAM* says this oil field's preliminary output is estimated at approximately 12,000 barrels daily, worth about $333,333.

Ahmad 'Izz ad-Din Hilal, deputy prime minister and petroleum minister, yesterday opened the subterranean Ra's al-Bihar oil field, which is approximately 90 km south of the city of Gharib. It was discovered by the General Petroleum Company — the only national Egyptian company for the exploration and production of petroleum. Oil from this field is pumped to the main storage area in Gharib Port

Hilal also opened the offshore Ra's Fanar oil field, east of Gharib, in the Gulf of Suez. This field is currently producing 9,000 barrels daily. Its production will increase to 15,000 barrels daily in July.

U.S. Position on Jerusalem Issue Commended

NC050636 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0425 GMT 5 May 84

[From the press review]

[Text] *AL-AHRAM* devotes its editorial today to the battle the U.S. Administration is waging in Congress to confront a crisis unjustifiably sparked off by some congressmen and senators with the hope of ensuring a decision to transfer the U.S. Embassy from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem.

Continuing, *AL-AHRAM* points out that prior to the eruption of this crisis, Egypt hastened on all levels to explain to the U.S. Administration the serious consequences that might result from playing havoc with the issue of Jerusalem. Egypt thus reiterated its firm stand, which has been demonstrated before, during, and after Camp David in rejecting any contacts and meetings in or visits to Jerusalem. Cairo has called and continues to call for an Israeli withdrawal from the West Bank and Gaza and for a recognition of Arab Jerusalem as part of the territory from which Israel should withdraw.

In conclusion, *AL-AHRAM* notes that the U.S. Administration has, since the beginning, been supporting Egypt's position and rejecting these harmful trends before Congress and U.S. public opinion. The U.S. President has even threatened to veto any congressional decision in this respect. This confirms that the U.S. Administration will live up to its commitments toward its previous stands on the issue of Jerusalem, a matter that is bound to save it from the dangers inherent in the eruption of this crisis.

Communiques Detail 3-6 May War Activities

Communique No 1,455

JN041642 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1555 GMT 4 May 84

[Text] Baghdad, 4 May (INA) — During their military activities yesterday evening and today, the Iraqi forces killed five Iranians and destroyed two enemy vehicles, one gun, one excavator, one hardware stockpile, and two weapons emplacements east of Basra, in the central sector, and in the operational sector east of Tigris.

Iraqi military Communique No 1,455 issued here this evening said that the Iranian forces shelled Basra and its suburbs today with heavy artillery. As a result of the enemy shelling, 2 civilians, one of them a woman, were martyred; 12 others were wounded; 1 house was demolished; and 7 others, a section in Basra university, and 4 civilian cars were damaged in Basra. The following is the text of the communique:

Communique No 1,455 issued by the Armed Forces General Command: In the name of God, the Merciful, the Compassionate:

The victorious Iraqi forces continued their valiant activities in the operational sectors against the forces of the rancorous Iranian regime. The results yesterday evening and today are as follows:

1. Our forward units used all types of weapons to pound an enemy troop concentration as well as a number of enemy positions and pieces of engineering equipment in the areas opposite their positions in the operational sector east of Basra. Three Iranians were killed, and others were wounded; two vehicles, one heavy caliber gun, one excavator, one hardware stockpile, and two weapons emplacements were destroyed; and five vehicles were damaged.

2. One Iranian was killed in the central sector of the battlefield.

3. One Iranian was killed in the operational sector east of Tigris.

4. The criminal Khomeyniite clique shelled Basra and its suburbs today with heavy artillery. As a result of the barbaric enemy shelling, 2 civilians, one of them a woman, were martyred; and 12 others, one of them a child, were wounded. One house was demolished; and 7 other houses, a section of Basra University, and 4 civilian cars were damaged in Basra.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 4 May 1984

Communique No 1,456

JN051650 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 5 May 84

[Communique No 1,456 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 5 May 1984]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate: Our heroic Armed Forces have continued their actions at the front against the suspect Iranian regime's forces. The results for last night and today are as follows:

1. In the central sector of the front, our forces sighted a group of enemy personnel opposite one of our forward units. Our forces opened fire, killing one soldier. In other areas of the same sector, our artillery pounded an enemy concentration, killing six soldiers and destroying one vehicle, one weapons emplacement, and one gun. Those manning the gun were also killed.

2. Our daring helicopter gunships today attacked enemy positions, troop concentrations, and vehicles east of Basra and east of Maysan. Our helicopters scored accurate hits and inflicted losses. Monitored enemy losses were the destruction of a number of enemy troop assembly points, the burning of a large vehicle and three boats. All our helicopters returned safely to base, praise be to God.

3. Using various kinds of weapons, one of our forward units pounded enemy positions, troop concentrations, and artillery emplacements east of Basra scoring direct hits and destroying one weapons emplacement.

4. In the northern sector of the front, groups of Iranians who have escaped the tyranny and oppression of murderer Khomeyni, sought refuge with our units. They were safely evacuated to the rear. In another area of the same sector, one enemy observation post and one hardware stockpile were destroyed.

5. One of our forward units pounded an emeny patrol, which attempted to advance toward our forward positions in the Maysan sector, forcing its members to flee.

6. The clique of evil and vice in Iran today shelled Basra, Mandali, Zurbatiyah, Khurmal, and their environs with heavy artillery. The shelling damaged a house in Basra, damaged another in Mandali, injured a child in Khurmal, and damaged a number of civilian establishments in Zurbatiyah.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 5 May 1984

Communique No 1,457

JN061636 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 6 May 84

[Communique No 1,457 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 6 May 1984]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate: Our valiant Army units are continuing their successful activities in the operational sectors against the criminal Khomeyniite enemy forces. The results for yesterday evening and today are as follows:

1. One of our forward units opened fire from all types of weapons on the enemy positions, concentrations, and equipment opposite our positions in the operational area east of Basra, killing two, wounding others, and destroying two vehicles, two boats, two personnel assembly points, three weapon and infantry positions, and one hardware stockpile.

2. One of our forward units pounded some enemy troops who tried to approach our forward positions in the central sector of the battlefield and forced them to flee. Elsewhere in the same sector, one enemy vehicle and one infantry position were destroyed.

3. Today, the criminal rulers of Iran shelled Basra, Khanaqin, Mandali, Khurmal, and their environs with heavy artillery, damaging two houses in Basra; demolishing one elementary school and one house, and wounding two citizens in Khanaqin; and damaging one house in Mandali and several civilian properties in Khurmal.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 6 May 1984

President Receives Egyptian Writer Haykal
JN051345 Baghdad INA in English 1340 GMT 5 May 84

[Text] Baghdad 5, may (INA) — President Saddam Husayn received here today the leading Egyptian journalist Muhammad Hasanyn Haykal. Haykal has currently participated in the fifth international scientific symposium organized by the Arab Gulf studies centre in Basra University in collaboration with the London-based Arab studies centre.

Cultural Agreement Signed With GDR 5 May
JN051334 Baghdad INA in English 1325 GMT 5 May 84

[Text] Baghdad 5, May (INA) — Iraq and the German Democratic Republic (GDR) today signed an agreement for scientific and cultural cooperation. The agreement regulates the exchange of expertise and publications as well as the visits of scientific and cultural delegations to both countries during the next three years. It was signed from the Iraqi side by the director general oif scholarships and educational relations and from the GDR side by GDR ambassador to Iraq.

Sharaf Denies Delegation With 'Arafat in PRC

JN060813 Amman AD-DUSTUR in Arabic 6 May 84 p 1

[Text] Amman — Layla Sharaf, minister of information, has denied reports by the London-based *ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT* magazine that a ranking Jordanian delegation is accompanying Yasir 'Arafat, PLO Executive Committee chairman, on his current visit to the PRC.

Three Spies for Israel Receive Death Sentence

JN060839 Amman AD-DUSTUR in Arabic 6 May 84 p 1

[Text] Amman — It has been learned that the cabinet has approved the death sentence passed on three criminals found guilty of spying for the Israeli enemy.

A responsible source has informed *AD-DUSTUR* that at the time of their arrest, two of the criminals had instruments of the crime in their possession. The third criminal, who acted as a link, is still at large.

UN Press Group Continues Fact-Finding Mission

Meets Al-Masri

JN051321 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 5 May 84

[Text] Tahir al-Masri, foreign minister, received in his office today the international information delegation currently visiting Jordan on a fact-finding mission of the Arab region in implementation of a UN resolution. Al-Masri explained to the delegation the firm bases of the foreign policy that is open to all international efforts calling for a just and comprehensive peace in the region.

He also responded to the delegation's questions, explaining that Jordan, which is honestly willing to bring about a just and comprehensive peace in the region, has agreed to deal with all efforts since its 1967 agreement on Security Council Resolution No 242.

Meets Sharaf

JN051312 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 5 May 84

[Text] Layla Sharaf, information minister, received this morning the UN press delegation, which is on fact-finding tour of the Arab region sponsored by the United Nations. Mrs Layla Sharaf explained the situation in the region in general and the Arab-Israeli conflict in particular.

She also pointed out that Jordan believes in and calls for bringing about a just and comprehensive peace based on the Palestinian people's national and humanitarian rights. She also said Jordan called and continues to call for convening an international conference similar to the Geneva conference in which all the concerned parties, including the Soviet Union and the United States, will participate.

The information minister said the United States has lost its qualifications as a mediator for ending the Middle East dispute as a result of its continued support for Israel and the special relationship the strategic agreement between them has produced.

Regarding Jordanian-Palestinian relations, she said they are distinguished and based on past brotherly ties. She also expressed her hope that the Iraq-Iran war, which has caused economic pressure and grave situations for the region's countries, will end. She also said: We are opposed to partitioning Lebanon. She called for the withdrawal of Israeli forces from southern Lebanon, and expressed hope that all parties in Lebanon will achieve success and reach an agreement to end the Lebanese tragedy.

Regarding the sources of Jordan's arms supplies, she said: Jordan will get arms from all available sources and from sources that we believe to be the best. At the end of the meeting, she responded to reporters' questions about the region's situation and Jordan's development plans.

Meets Shawkat Mahmud

JN061816 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 6 May 84

[Text] Amman — Shawkat Mahmud, minister of occupied territories, received at his office today the international information delegation currently visiting Jordan on a fact-finding mission. The minister briefed the delegation on the conditions from which the kinfolk in the West Bank are suffering, and the Israeli measures and policies aimed at emptying the land of its legitimate residents. The minister put special stress on the settlement practices and continued terrorist actions by the Zionist settlers against the Arab citizens, the lastest of which was the planting of explosive charges in a number of buses in Jerusalem.

Mahmud also explained to the international information delegation the purposes of the Israeli policy to rehabilitate the Palestinian refugee camps of the occupied West Bank and Gaza in areas close to the Jordan River in order to expel them from their homeland across the river in the future. He also explained the dimensions of the Israeli economic policies aimed at impoverishing the Arab citizens and weakening their ties to their land, as well as preventing the realization of any support for their steadfastness in their lands. The minister also said that extension of Israeli law to the West Bank is a matter of time and that all Israeli practices prove this.

Maltese Industry Minister Makes 2-Day Visit

Arrives 4 May

JN042012 Amman Television Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 4 May 84

[Text] Maltese Minister of Industry Vela arrived in Amman this evening heading an economic delegation on a 2-day visit to Jordan. In a statement to a JNA correspondent, he said he will deliver a message to His Majesty King Husayn from Prime Minister Dominic Mintoff.

He will also hold talks with Jawad al-'Ananai, Jordanian minister of industry, trade, and tourism, on tourist and economic relations, and on the possibility of bolstering these relations.

Meets 'Ubaydat

JN061737 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 6 May 84

[Text] Amman — Prime Minister Ahmad 'Ubaydat received at his office this afternoon Maltese Minister of Industry Vela and his accompanying delegation. During the meeting, which was attended by Dr Jawad al-'Anani, minister of industry, trade, and tourism, the two sides reviewed bilateral relations between the two countries and the means to strengthen and develop them.

Sign Cooperation Minutes

JN062144 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 6 May 84

[Text] Jordan and Malta signed the minutes of economic and trade cooperation at the Ministry of Trade and Industry this evening. Dr Jawad al-'Anani, minister of industry, trade, and tourism, signed for the Jordanian side and Minister of Industry Vela signed for the Maltese side.

The minutes expressed the two sides' desire to increase trade exchanges between them for the benefit the two countries. The two sides expressed their desire to provide the necessary facilities for transporting Jordanian goods through Maltese ports and for completing the manufacture of Jordanian products prior to their distribution in neighboring Malta markets.

The two sides agreed to exchange trade delegations representing the private and public sectors in both countries. In the field of tourism, the two sides agreed to promote cooperation, encourage tourist exchange and marketing, establish national weeks, and exchange expertise, particularly in the fields of hotels and health clinics.

The minutes also stipulated the increase of cooperation in the field of transportation, particularly civil aviation and shipbuilding.

Prime Minister Meets West Bank Representatives

JN051658 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 5 May 84

[Text] Amman — Prime Minister Ahmad 'Ubaydat met with West Bank representatives in his office this afternoon. He conveyed to them His Majesty King Husayn's appreciation and greetings for the brave stands of our kinfolk in the occupied territories.

During the meeting, a number of subjects pertaining to supporting and strengthening the steadfastness of the kinfolk in the occupied territories, as well as the various means with which to face the Zionist enemy's plans to annex the occupied territories, build more settlements, and remove the original inhabitants from the land, whether by terrorist measures of oppression or by plans to transfer and relocate Palestinian refugees, and the campaigns of terror to which educational, industrial, and agricultural establishments and unarmed inhabitants are subjected were discussed.

'Ubaydat also reviewed the steps and measures undertaken by the Jordanian Government on all levels to explain Jordanian and Arab points of view on the repeated attacks against holy places by terrorist organizations supported by the occupation authorities, and the measures taken by the Jordanian Government to prevent the enemy authorities from achieving their aims against these holy places, foremost of which are the holy mosques in Jerusalem and the Church of Holy Sepulchre.

The meeting was also attended by 'Akif al-Fayiz, speaker of the House of Representatives; Sulayman 'Arar, deputy prime minister and interior minister; Dr Jawad al-'Anani, industry, trade, and tourism minister; and Shawkat Mahmud, occupied land affairs minister.

Press Comments on Murphy Visit to Gulf Area

JN060935 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0515 GMT 6 May 84

[Press review]

[Excerpt] Under the headline "The Meaning of the New Conflict", *AD-DUSTUR* says: The fierce and violent fighting that erupted yesterday in Lebanon has more serious repercussions for the future than the previous rounds of fighting. This time the fighting is occurring along with a complicated political crisis manifested by the various objections that face the formation of the new Lebanese Government.

The eruption one again of violent and bloody confrontations in Lebanon, occuring simultaneously with increased political confrontation between conflicting sides with different biases and loyalties, and between its citizens who are suffering from these conflicts, is not a mere accident.

AD-DUSTUR adds: Syria has assumed responsibility for forming the new Lebanese Government, and went as far as naming the representatives of each side and their cabinet portfolios. The other sides view this as a gain for Syrian policy in Lebanon, which has greatly benefited from U.S. reversals in Lebanon and from the tangible achievements scored by some of its allies on the ground. This compels the other sides, which oppose these gains, to work for undermining these intended objectives, or at least to hamper their achievement.

The meaning of the latest outbreak of violence in Lebanon cannot be understood without taking into consideration the regional conficts that have been going on in Lebanon for the last 10 years. Every side is trying to prevent the other from controlling the political situation in Lebanon, through its allies in one instance and through direct military interference in another, all waiting to sieze new opportunities to grab the land and the various political cards in the hands of the other.

AD-DUSTUR adds: The Lebanese crisis, which is only on the horizon of a political solution, erupting again seems, in its 10th year, to be a crisis without a solution — as long as the conflicting sides have the same old loyalties and outside alliances that have only brought upon the Lebanese all this death and destruction unparalleled in similar civil wars.

AD-DUSTUR concludes: We can almost see the fingers of the external forces playing a part in the latest round of fighting. We can also see that the time has come for the Lebanese to agree among themselves, removed from the interests of this country or that. They should rise above small sectarian interests which have destroyed Lebanon and subjected its unique formula to dangers that are difficult to overlook.

Under the headline "No To the U.S. Umbrella", *AR-RA'Y* says: *THE WASHINGTON POST* has revealed the facts of the failed Gulf mission that U.S. envoy Richard Murphy recently made in Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, and the UAE. The paper says the three countries have rejected the different offers presented to them by Murphy for supplying them with what he termed U.S. aid to protect them from foreign dangers. The three countries made it clear to Murphy that they could not accept any outside intervention in the Gulf region.

What has happened expresses both some serious points and an aware and brave Arab stand which is comendable. The serious points are represented as follows:

First, the U.S. Administration has not abandoned its suspect attempts to impose its hegemony on the Gulf region and to change it into a point of international polarization and tension.

Second, this administration attempted to utilize Iranian insistence on continuing the war against Iraq, to blackmail the Gulf states, frighten them, and force them into accepting the U.S. umbrella.

Third, the failed mission was an attempt to drive the U.S. wedge into the Arab ranks in order to penetrate the Gulf and control the Arab states there under a U.S. wing.

Fourth, the same mission was an attempt to prove that the Gulf states still trusted U.S. credibility despite the strategic cooperation agreement between the United States and Israel, despite the threats that still call for transferring the U.S. Embassy from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem.

Fifth, exploiting Murphy's mission, if successful, in the election arena to present President Reagan before the U.S. voter as a superman who achieves miracles and opens the doors to the Gulf.

AR-RA'Y adds: The result of the Murphy mission means that U.S. policy toward the Arabs is now more intransigent than at any other time. It also means that U.S. policy is not concerned with rectifying the failures that still follow it, and that it still prefers the carrot and the stick when dealing with the region. It goes without saying that Murphy's failure in the Gulf region is bound to enrage the U.S. Administration. We cannot rule out the possibility of this rage being manifested by an Israeli adventure against fraternal Iraq with U.S. Administration instigation and encouragement, in order to add the rejecting Gulf states to the U.S. umbrella.

AR-RA'Y concludes: In any case, we must remember that continuing to adopt a failed policy will mean more failure. To put this clearly, the United States will not succeed in imposing its hegemony on the Arab region in the Gulf for anywhere else, and it will not succeed in subjecting the region, neither by threats nor enticements, neither now nor in the future.

Israel Sets Deadline for Temporary Card Holders

JN070707 Amman AD-DUSTUR in Arabic 7 May 84 p 1

[Text]Occupied West Bank, (Agencies) — The Israeli occupation authorities have asked West Bank citizens holding temporary identity cards, to return to the West Bank by the end of next July to obtain their original identity cards.

The occupation authorities warned that those who did not return before the deadline will lose their right to reside in the West Bank.

This measure includes about 300 citizens holding temporary identity cards from the Nabulus area alone.

The Israeli decision has caused general resentment among West Bank citizens because those affected by this decision are presently outside the West Bank and possess 3-year permits.

The citizens of the West Bank called for canceling this decision and granting the concerned persons a respite until the expiration of their permits.

Republican Decree Appoints Birri Minister of State

NC071206 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1135 GMT 7 May 84

[Text] Prime Minister Rashid Karami announced a short time ago that a republican decree has been issued appointing lawyer Nabih Birri, minister of water and electrical sources and justice, minister of state for the affairs of the south and reconstruction. The decree bears the number 1632 and today's date. The following is the text of the prime minister's statement.:

[Begin recording] Contacts with Mr Nabih Birri, minister of water and electrical sources and justice, have yielded something good. Decree No 1632 has been issued. In Article 1, the decree stipulates: In addition to the tasks designated in Article 1 of Decree No 1631, dated 30 April, Nabih Birri shall be appointed minister of state for the affairs of the south and reconstruction. Article 2 stipulates: This decree shall be published and communicated to those concerned as necessary.

As for the powers of the minister of state, these will be deicided at the next Cabinet meeting, the date for which will be set after consultations with his excellency the president. We hope that the government will be able to start assuming the tasks assigned to it so that everybody will be reassured that the march has begun forging its way in an effective manner.

As for [former] President Franjiyah, I can say that his stand is one of understanding. We will work for coordination [of our stands] in light of his aims, which are national aims and seek to serve the general interests. I cannot say anything more. We understand the reasons that prompted him to adopt his declared view and consideration which we esteem and appreciate.

[Unidentified reporter] Mr Prime Minister, has a date been set in principle for the next Cabinet meeting?

[Karami] I have said that this will be decided in agreement with his excellency the president. [end recording]

Birri Reportedly Accepts Appointment

NC071543 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1533 GMT 7 May 84

[Text] Hurdles in the way of forming a national unity Cabinet have gradually begun to be removed. Nabih Birri has been appointed minister of state for the south and reconstruction. Sources close to Minister Birri say he has accepted this appointment. We, however, have not yet received an official confirmation.

Negotiations, Debate on Cabinet Situation Continue

Al-Huss Remarks

NC041236 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT 4 May 84

[Text] Former Prime Minister Dr Salim al-Huss discussed the government situation during a news conference today. Answering a question about his views on the outcome of current contacts in this respect, Al-Huss said: The situation that arose from the implications of the formation of a new government is regrettable. It was hoped that the formation of a new government at this level would launch a drive toward a new course, beginning with unifying the stands regarding the Israeli occupation, foiling all attempts to exacerbate the security situation in all Lebanese areas, and ending with delivering Lebanon from its ordeal. However, the government's drive has confronted obstalces.

Asked about the effect of Nabih Birri's stance on the government situation, Al-Huss said: The participation of the Amal Movement in the person of its leader Nabih Birri and the Progressive Socialist Party in the person of its leader Walid Junblatt is a basic condition for the success of this government. I believe that everyone realizes that Birri and Junblatt's refusal to join the Cabinet will lead to the fall of the government, accompanied by negative implications and unfavorable consequences. Likewise, the presence of an effective representation of former President Fanjiyah in the Cabinet is also a basic condition and his absence is impossible and unacceptable.

Al-Huss was asked the following: What is your opinion about the views on the distribution of portfolios?

Al-Huss said: Personally, I would not have accepted the ministries of National Education and Labor if the portfolio defines my role in the government. Neither one of the two ministries fall within my specialization nor am I convinced that any ministry can fulfill my ambition for a role I can perform to liberate my homeland and people. I view the portfolio as being only the door through which I enter the Cabinet where a national decision must be based on working for the liberation of the south, consolidating security and stability in all Lebanese areas, and tackling the tragic results of the ordeal, including the problem of the evacuees and displaced persons and the destruction caused by the incidents.

I believe that the new government can exist for a specific phase in order to construct a national, comprehensive, and effective stance to serve liberation, to consolidate security and stability, and to set the foundations for reforms of the future system. The government can later resign, thus opening the way for a broader-based government at the appropriate time.

Asked whether he made specific efforts to elimiante the obstacles facing the government, Al-Huss said: I was the first to talk with my friend Nabih Birri by telephone concerning his stand on his participation in the government following its formation. After hearing his objections, I concluded that the basic problem is that the portfolios assigned to him do not allow him to participate on the Higher Defense Council which assumes a very important role at this phase, namely, Army affairs and defense policy. Inasmuch as participation on this council is dear to Birri, it is likewise dear to me because I made great efforts regarding the question of the Army during my premiership. I would not be revealing a secret by saying that the Army's affairs was the main reason for the differences between my friend former President Ilyas Sarkis and me which led me to leave the government after much suffering. Following my discussion with Birri, I met with Prime Minister Karami who confirmed to me that he and President Al-Jumayyil

have agreed on a new formula for the Defense Council, which provides that the council's memberships will not be confined to those who hold specific portfolios but will include all members of the government without exception. Therefore, Malik Salam immediately conveyed this to Birri. This was a source of personal satisfaction, and I had hoped that Birri would feel likewise. However, the situation regrettably did not stop at this point but developed further.

Asked whether he expects that the Cabinet problem will be solved soon, Al-Huss said: I hope that the government's situation will be settled soon to avoid serious consequences which we can do without during these critical times. I hope that discussions about tackling the situation will be held thorugh direct talks.

Amal Political Bureau Meets

NC050505 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0300 GMT 5 May 84

[Text] Nabih Birri chaired a special meeting of the Amal Movement Political Bureau last night. He outlined the results of his visit to Damascus and the outcome of his political contacts in Beirut in light of the general political situation and the current status of the Cabinet. The Political Bureau made a decision on participation in the Cabinet and charged the movement's leader with taking the measures he deems appropriate within the framework of this decision.

Junblatt To Join Cabinet

NC060924 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0900 GMT 6 May 84

[Text] In a television interview today, [Walid Junblatt] the leader of the Progressive Socialist Party said that he will participate in the government of Prime Minister Rashid Karami even if Amal Movement Leader Nabih Birri continues to refuse to participate in this government, but that he will continue to support Birri in his stands.

Junblatt added: I understand the motives behind Birri's rejection. I can say, however, that it is possible to overcome the difficulties through understanding if the Lebanese Regime gives more attention to the south. He further said: I do not understand why a new environment ministry should be created when the south continues to be neglected.

Birri Reaffirms Stance

NC062003 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 6 May 84

[Excerpt] Prime Minister Rashid Karami visited the Presidential Palace today where he met with President Amin al-Jumayyil in order to study the results of the current contacts for overcoming the obstacles facing the government.

During the meeting, President Al-Jumayyil contacted Amal Movement leader Nabih Birri who also spoke with Prime Minister Karami. During the contact they discussed the proposals made by Birri, including the establishment of a ministry for the south and for development affairs.

It was learned that Birri insists on assuming the post of minister of the south and development affairs and on joining the Cabinet as a minister of state, not on the basis of establishing a ministerial committee for the south as has recently been reported. It has been learned that the viewpoints have become closer on this subject and that it is likely that this will materialize during the next 2 days. It was also agreed that the Cabinet will convene in a plenary session as the Higher Defense Council until a legal formula is found for this matter in the near future. It is known that the Higher Defense Council includes the foreign affairs, defense, interior, and finance ministers only.

Well-informed sources believe that in the event of a final agreement being reached and the adoption of this formula, Birri is expected to retract his decision not to participate in the government.

Meanwhile, former President Camille Sham'un said Birri's demand for a ministry for the south is illogical, otherwise, he, Sham'un, would demand a ministry for the Ash-Shuf, 'Alayh, Dayr al-Qamar, Ad-Damur, Al-Hadath, and Al-Ashrafiyah.

Birri was asked tonight to comment on today's statement by Camille Sham'un that the south does not belong to Nabih Birri's father. The Amal Movement leader replied: In fact, the south belongs to all Lebanese. It neither belongs to my father, nor to the late Nimr Sham'un, and it definitely does not belong to Antoine Lahhad's father.

Karami, Franjiyah To Meet

NC061343 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabci 1300 GMT 6 May 84

[Text] President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil met at noon today with Prime Minister Rashid Karami with whom he discussed current contacts concerning the government's situation. Al-Jumayyil and Karami also reviewed the proposed solutions to overcome the obstacles facing the new government, particularly the stances of Amal Movement leader lawyer Nabih Birri and former President Sulayman Franjiyah.

A solution within this framework was reportedly near and it may crystallize within the next few days, maybe before Wednesday.

After the meeting, Prime Minister Karami flew by military helicopter to the north. He is due to meet later today with Sulayman Franjiyah to discuss the present government's situation and tackle Franjiyah's reservations concerning the formation of the new government.

Karami on Franjiyah Meeting

NC061700 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1530 GMT 6 May 84

[Text] The final stances regarding the Cabinet situation are expected to be clarified following reports that there are encour-

aging signs for reaching solutions soon. Well informed sources expect the outcome of the current contacts for overcoming the obstacles in the way of the government of national unity to appear during the next 2 days. In this connection, the sources said a meeting is likely to be held between Prime Minister Karami, Walid Junblatt, and Nabih Birri at the beginning of this week in order to agree on the bases for the new government's composition.

Contacts and consultations concerning the Cabinet were held at various levels today. President Amin al-Jumayyil met today with Prime Minister Rashid Karami to discuss the outcome of current contacts regarding the government's situation. They reviewed the proposed solutions to overcome the obstacles facing the new government, particularly the stances of Amal movement leader Nabih Birri and former President Sulayman Franjiyah. After the meeting, Karami flew by military helicopter to Tripoli and then to Zgharta where he met with Franjiyah at 1645 in the presence of Interior Minister Dr 'Abdallah ar-Rasi. After the meeting, Prime Minister Karami made the following statement:

[Begin recording] I believe it is my duty to visit this noble house, which we consider as open to everyone, in order to brief his excellency former President Franjiyah on current developments concerning the formation of the Cabinet and the problems encountered in the present phase which have led us to act in the way we have. In light of this review and analysis, I received former President Franjiyah's understanding for all these considerations. We view ourselves as his representatives in the government.

[Unidentified reporter] Mr Prime Minister, can this meeting and those you held today be regarded as ending the so-called Cabinet crisis?

[Karami] We ask God to grant us success to begin the salvation process. [end recording]

Prime Minister Karami left the north tonight for Beirut.

Afram on Cabinet Composition

NC041236 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1130 GMT 4 May 84

[Text] In a telephone interview with the Voice of the Mountain, Lebanese Forces Commander Fadi Afram, said the new Cabinet was — in his view — a disappointment that restored the 1943 formula. He claimed that Syria was trying to reactivate the 1943 formula. He added: We want a formula that unifies the country and the people through young leaderships. The only solution is through dialogue between the forces in the country not subject to any outside authority; that is, a solution between the combatants. The Lausanne conference failed because it was held between two generations — the 1943 and 1975 generations. Afram concluded: I believe negotiations should only include the 1975 generation. A solution must be reached through unity between the younger generation, otherwise any dialogue will be useless.

P. Al-Jumayyil on Cabinet's Goals

NC050540 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 0445 GMT 5 May 84

[Text] Pierre al-Jumayyil commented on the conditions being raised over participation in the Cabinet, saying: This Cabinet's goal is security. If it canot provide security, then there is no need for it to exist. Security must precede reconstruction.

Regarding the south, he said that following the abrogation of the 17 May treaty we must work to find the substitute that would guarantee the salvation of the south. The Phalange Party leader pointed out that, prior to the abrogation of the 17 May treaty, he had proposed finding a substitute for it. But this has not happened, he said, which makes me fear that the way the issue is being tackled will lead to nowhere. To call for Israel's unconditional withdrawal or for not accompanying this withdrawal with tangible and practical steps is illogical.

Al-Jumayyil Hopeful of Solution

NC060510 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0415 GMT 6 May 84

[Text] President Amin al-Jumayyil has said all matters are on their way to being solved. He has also expressed the hope that the hurdles and obstacles will be surmounted very soon and that the desired peace will be achieved.

President al-Jumayyil made this statement during a surprise visit to the Greek Orthodox bishopric in Ak-Ashrafiyah, where he met with Bishop Ilyas 'Awdah. President al-Jumayyil expressed confidence that the goodwill of the Lebanese will triumph over anything else and that with this goodwill Lebanon will overcome its ordeal.

Jumblatt Discusses Damascus Consultations

NC051910 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 5 May 84

[Text] During an interview granted by Walid Junblatt at his home in Al-Mukhtarah to a French radio correspondent, Junblatt said with regard to the outcome of his consultations with Syrian officials that the discussions dealt with the issue of the new Cabinet. He said: I fully understand Mr Nabih Birri's objections, but I think we can overcome this problem if the Lebanese authority makes some arrangements, taking into account the issue of the south. This authority decided to establish a Ministry for the Environment and forgot about the issue of the south. I think this is ridiculous and disgraceful.

Regarding his views on future peace, Junblatt said: There are two types of peace: A socialist peace emanating from the Islamic and Arab ranks and a peace centered around the Phalangist concept of peace and the extent of its connection with the parties which oppose this view of peace [sentence as heard].

Karami Meets Governors, Makes Statement

NC051212 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1045 GMT 5 May 84

[Excerpts] Prime Minister Rashid Karami chaired a meeting at the Government Palace at 1030 today. The meeting was attended by Edumund Mash'alani, acting governor of the south; An-Nabatiyah Governor Ibrahim al-Faqih; Bassam Haydar, District officer of Tyre and Bint Jubayl; Jazzin District Officer Thabit 'Idu; Western Al-Biqa' Governor 'Isam Huballah; Rashayya al-Wadi Governor Mustafa al-Asir; Marj 'Uyun District Officer Sim'an 'Atwah; and Hasbayya District Officer Nadim Abu 'Ajram. The conferees discussed the projects in and the needs of the south and the western Al-Biqa', as well as the implementation of urgently-needed projects in both areas.

After the meeting, Prime Minister Karami made the following statement:

[Begin recording] [Karami] In view of the sufferings of the citizens in the occupied areas and out of a desire to shoulder our responsibility as a government, I decided it was our duty to listen to the views of the governors and district officers on the basis that they head the administrative authority in these areas and know the difficulties they are encountering and the help they require in order to discharge their duties.

I have acquainted myself with the regrettable incident which took place today and which was attributed to differences between the Progressive Socialist Party and the Al-Murabitun. I want to stress here that some suspicious people and quarters are attempting to sow sedition and to exacerbate the situation.

I assert that relations between the two sides are good now. They are tackling the problems between them through direct contacts. I greatly hope that the investigations will disclose the identity of those who opened fire today and that they will be handed over to the authority and receive their just punishment.

The government is tackling the obstacles which are still obstructing the completion of its formation so that it may start the implementation of its program, which aims to end the fighting and shelling. We realize that this requires radical and comprehensive measures which can only be adopted if the formation of the Cabinet is completed. We therefore wish and call for quick solutions so that we can move toward justice, security, and reform, and primarily toward liberation.

[Unidentified reporter] All signs, Mr Prime Minister, indicate all obstacles obstructing the path of the government are being surmounted. Would it be possible to let us know the latest results of the contacts in this regard?

[Karami] All I can say is that everyone understands the position we are in. All of us know the reasons and circumstances dictating the positions of those involved in the question of the Cabinet. All of them have the intention and desire to facilitate matters, because we all want to cooperate in rescuing the country from what is struggling with. I hope for quick solutions. [end recording]

6 May Peace March Postponed to Future Date

NC052010 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 5 May 84

[Text] It was announced today that the peace march, which was scheduled to take place tomorrow, Sunday, has been postponed to as yet unspecified future date.

Lebanese in Paris Stage March

NC070814 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 7 May 84

[Text] Despite the fact that the security situation has caused the cancellation of the [6 May peace] march in Lebanon, the Lebanese abroad insisted on staging a march in solidarity with their kinfolk in Lebanon. Some 6,000 Lebanese staged a march in Paris yesterday for peace in Lebanon as an expression of solidarity with the 6 May march, which was scheduled to be held in Beirut yesterday but was cancelled because of the indiscriminate shelling.

The marchers carried placards inscribed in French and Arabic: "Yes to peace, no to death; peace so that we may live."

In any case, efforts will today be dedicated to calming and consolidating the security situation and to preventing a recurrence of indiscriminate shelling. Meanwhile, the Security Arrangements Committee is continuing to discuss the security situation with a view to restoring it to normal so as to enable the disengagement forces' return to the positions they had left in the past few days because of clashes at the combat axes.

25 French Observers Arrive in Beirut 6 May

NC061330 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 6 May 84

[Text] An official French source has said that 25 French officers arrived in Beirut this morning to reinforce the French contingent, which is made up of 40 observers and which has been deployed in Beirut since 28 March. It is believed that the problem facing the government in functioning were among the reasons for not deciding which positions to use in the deployment of the French observers. This decision is to be made next week.

Some reliable sources say that the deployment of the new French observers was planned in advance and will be in particular in the airport and port. The sources believe that the French observers' deployment in the two areas will precede the opneing of a new crossing point between the two sectors of the capital.

Committee Satisfied With West Beirut Security

NC061820 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 6 May 84

[Text] The Joint Security Liaison Committee, which includes representatives of the Independent Nasirite Movement — Al-Murabitun, the Progressive Socialist Party, and the Amal Movement, met in Dar al-Fatwa tonight. The committee expressed

satisfaction with the security arrangements made in West Beirut. The committee also expressed its eagerness to safeguard the unity of the national and Islamic rank. The committee decided to hold daily meetings in Dar al-Fatwa.

Security Committe Discusses Situation 7 May

NC070957 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0900 GMT 7 May 84

[Text] The Security Arrangements Committee held a meeting at its headquarters at the hippodrome in Beirut at 0900 today. It reviewed the various aspects of the security situation in Beirut, its suburb and the mountain. At 1045 the committee adjourned its meeting and its members proceeded to the contact lines in the capital to supervise the removal of some mines and to eliminate some obstacles that impeded the work of the disengagement forces and observers. The committee is expected to resume its meeting to assess the results of its tour.

Unidentified Gunboat Opens Fire on Khaldah Coast

NC042112 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 4 May 84

[Text] A security source reported a short while ago that an unidentified gunboat was observed patrolling the sea opposite the Khaldah coast between 2230 and 2300 yesterday [4 May]. Shots were fired at the gunboat after it opened indiscriminate fire on the coast. The gunboat then retreated to the open sea.

Soviet Cultural Center in Beirut Hit By Rocket

NC051912 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 5 May 84

[Text] A security source reported a short while ago that at 2045 tonight the Soviet cultural center was hit by a rocket fired by unidentified gunmen from the direction of Corniche al-Mazra'ah. The building received a direct hit on the western side. No casualties were reported.

Islamic Group Claims Responsibility

NC052101 Paris AFP in English 1945 GMT 5 May 84

[Text] Beirut, May 5 (AFP) — A rocket was fired at the Soviet cultural center here today, causing damage but no reported injuries, a police source said. The attack, first of its kind against Soviet interests in Lebanon, was claimed in a telephone call to a news agency by a group calling itself "Forces of the Islamic Dawn." The caller said the attack was to avenge "the criminal practices of the Red Army against the Mujahedeen (resistance forces) in Afghanistan".

Report Shells Hit U.S. Ambassador's House Denied

Heavy Damage Alleged

NC051645 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1619 GMT 5 May 84

[Text] Thus far, the gunmen have not abided by the fifth cease-fire decision that was announced at 1730. The Lebanese forces have said they will be compelled to answer the aggressive positions if the gunmen manning these positions do not abide by the new cease-fire which was set to take effect at 1810.

Between 1750 and 1605, artillery shells and rockets hit Az-Zalqa; Ad-Dawrah; Burj Hammud; Sinn al-Fil; Corniche an-Nahr; Mar Mikha'il; Al-Ju'aytiyah; An-Nab'ah; [word indistinct]; Al-Kafa'at; Galerie Sim'an; Al-Kahhalah; Al-Jumhur; Al-Fayyadiyah; Al-Hadath in Al-Antoniyah; Sibnay; and Al-Hadath.

Before 1730, Antilyas, Ad-Dubayyah, Kasrawan coast, and Harisa were hit by some large-caliber shells. Two shells fell on the house of the U.S. ambassador, causing material damage. U.S. Embassy spokesman in Beirut (John Stewart) condemned the direct shelling to which the U.S. ambassador's house in Al-Yarzi was subjected, pointing out that no one was hurt. Between 1800 and 1830, shells fell on Al-Judaydah, Sad al-Bawshariyah, Az-Zalqa, and Burj Hammud.

Linked to Amal Meeting

NC060458 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0300 GMT 6 May 84

[Text] U.S. Embassy spokesman John Stewart denied a report broadcast by a private radio to the effect that shells hit the U.S. ambassador's house. Stewart said that shells did not hit the ambassador's house, that Ambassador Bartholomew was at his house during the shelling, and that nobody was hurt.

Political quarters linked the report on the shelling of the ambassador's house and the meeting held earlier in Al-Mazra'ah between Bartholomew and Amal Movement leader Birri. These quarters believe the meeting might have angered a political group. They do not rule out the possibility that the report on shells hitting the ambassador's house resulted from this meeting. Birri was compelled to cancel his weekly news conference yesterday because of the heavy shelling of Al-Mazra'ah.

Palestinian Leaders Reportedly Return to Beirut

NC051630 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1545 GMT 5 May 84

[Text] Within the framework of the Palestinians' increasing return to West Beirut, Colonel Nu'man, Ibrahim Zal'ut, Muhammad Taha, and Jamal Taha have returned to Beirut. They belong to the Abu Musa [Sa'id Musa Muragha] wing of Fatah.

Faruq ash-Shar' Interview on Foreign Policy
JN041859 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1736 GMT 4 May 84

[Interview with Foreign Minister Faruq ash-Shar' by Radio Monte Carlo correspondent Louis Faris and Radio Monte Carlo chief editor Antoine Abu Samrah in Damascus; carried on the weekly "It Happened Tomorrow" program; date not specified — recorded]

[Text] [Louis Faris] Your Excellency Faruq ash-Shar', Syrian minister of foreign affairs: About 2 months ago, you assumed your post as foreign minister in the ministerial reshuffle undertaken by Dr 'Abd ar-Ra'uf al-Kasm. Are there any basic changes in Syrian foreign policy between this government and the one which preceded it?

[Faruq ash-Shar'] There are, of course, no essential changes in Syria's foreign policy, because this country's policy is based on resolutions the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party adopted at a number of its congresses, particularly the recent seventh regional congress.

[Antoine Abu Samrah] Your Excellency, my first question is related to the first urgent issue — namely, the issue of Lebanon. Mr Rashid Karami formed the Lebanese Cabinet on the road to normalizing the situation in Lebanon. There are two assumptions: This Cabinet will either succeed or fail. How will you act if it succeeds, and how will you act if it fails?

[Ash-Shar'] First of all, we are very optimistic about the success of this government. We believe it is facing many difficult tasks. On the other hand, we are convinced our Lebanese brothers will reach a grave stage if their fratricide continues. The continuation of this fratricide will mean self-destruction or mass suicide, a matter rejected not only by us but also by the Lebanese people themselves and their national leadership. Naturally, this government will face many difficulties, and it will be able to solve them. It will also be able to overcome some obstacles facing it.

It is important to emphasize in this regard that national accord is the basic entry for solving all of the Lebanese domestic problems, including collective Lebanese action through various means — particularly the UN Security Council — in order to force the Israelis out of southern Lebanon and liberate the south from the Israeli invasion. This does not mean we do not take into account the possibility of this government's failure. However, I would like to emphasize that this failure will not be a considerable one, and that at a later stage — through continuous efforts and through the definite support which Syria will extend to all Lebanon — we and our Lebanese brothers will be able to overcome all of the difficulties.

[Abu Samrah] Let us presume the worst possibilities — that is, the failure of the government. How will you act then, as there has been much talk recently about the Syrian forces' possible return to Beirut and several other areas if the situation gets deadlocked. Bear in mind it is reported that Syria, particularly President al-Asad, has taken charge of the Lebanese issue.

[Ash-Shar'] There is no doubt that we do not wish this government to fail. We wish it every success. However, if this government fails — may God forbid — this will not mean the failure of efforts to solve the Lebanese crisis. Efforts will continue to be exerted, and every possible assistance will continue to be extended to all the Lebanese sides in order to reposition them on the sound road. We believe Syria has proven during this difficult period in Lebanon's life that it is absolutely sincere in its efforts to help Lebanon reach the shore of safety, achieve the unity of its territory and people, bring about its national independence, and make its territories safe from the Israeli invasion. We believe that President Hafiz al-Asad's efforts to help Lebanon and the Lebanese are sincere efforts exerted for the sake of Lebanon's welfare, sovereignty, and independence. This is because this is the real interest of Syria as well as of Lebanon and the Lebanese. We do not think there is a need at this stage to employ other methods as an alternative to the political and diplomatic efforts we are exerting in order to achieve or help to achieve national accord in Lebanon.

[Abu Samrah] Your Excellency, in his recent interview with U.S. television, President Hafiz al-Asad spoke about a joint defense agreement between Syria and Lebanon. Did he mean the Collective Arab Defense Pact, or is there a bilateral agreement between the two countries?

[Ash-Shar'] There is of course the Collective Arab Defense Pact, as we all know. Furthermore, our long historical relations with Lebanon are stronger than all written pacts.

[Abu Samrah] Your Excellency, there is a big exclamation mark today. You are optimistic about settling the Lebanese issue, yet this crisis has continued for more than 9 years. Why do you think you are optimistic now?

[Ash-Shar'] Our optimism essentially stems from two [as heard] things: The first thing is that the bet on a U.S.- Israeli solution has failed. All Lebanese, including the side that wager on the United States and Israel, realized this bet was bound to fail and that cooperation with Syria was the foundation and the salvation of Lebanon. As I said, there is no conflict whatsoever between Syrian and Lebanese interests. As President Hafiz al-Asad said: If we fail, we will fail together. And if we triumph, Lebanon and Syria will triumph together.

On the other hand, U.S. and Israeli interests, especially Israeli interests, are diametrically opposed to Lebanon's. Israel does not want Lebanon to be unified, independent, free, and its own master. This is not at all in Israel's interests. This is why Israel invaded Lebanon, scattered its people, created an atmosphere for civil war in Lebanon, and forcibly imposed an agreement on Lebanon. The course of events in Lebanon has shown that everything Israel has done —in addition to its historical ambitions in Lebanon, the Al-Litani River, and elsewhere —shows that Israel's interests are basically opposed to Lebanon's.

[Abu Samrah] Before the Israeli invasion of Lebanon, Syria tried hard to solve the Lebanese crisis. However, it did not succeed. What new thing has come up now, and what is the reason behind this optimism?

[Ash-Shar'] As I said, the wager on Israel and the United States has proven a failure. Our optimism stems from this very point. We believe that the Lebanese people's confidence in Syria and in its assistance has never been as great as it is now. This has also increased our confidence in helping our Lebanese brothers overcome their tribulation and achieve national accord.

[Abu Samrah] Before turning away from the Lebanese issue, I have this final question: If the government of Rashid Karami succeeds in settling the situation in Lebanon and if the situation in Lebanon returns to normal, would Syria, which would then have been reassured of the situation, order its forces to withdraw from Lebanon?

[Ash-Shar'] We will indeed feel very reassured. Once the government of Rashid Karami succeeds in placing Lebanon on the path of national accord and in unifying the Lebanese as one rank in order to remove the Israelis from southern Lebanon and to prevent them from interfering in Lebanon's internal affairs, then, of course, there will be no justification for our forces' continued presence in Lebanon. Our main obsession has always been centered on two points: The need to end the civil war that has violently shaken Lebanon for 9 years, and the need to end the Israeli invasion and Israel's continuous interference in Lebanon's internal affairs. Once this obsession has been eliminated and the national unity government in Lebanon has succeeded in tackling these two points, then, as I said, there will be no justification for our military forces' continued presence in Lebanon.

[Abu Samrah] Let us now deal with the Arab file, if one may use this expression. There is a final question which is not directly linked to what is taking place on the political level in Lebanon, but which perhaps may have something to do with the security and military aspects. Tuesday afternoon, the Syrian forces arrested three Israelis in northern Lebanon. How will Syria treat them, and what information do you have on this issue?

[Ash-Shar'] Syria will treat these Israelis who were arrested by the Syrian forces in Lebanon as prisoners of war in accordance with the Geneva conventions.

[Abu Samrah] Let us now discuss Syria's relations with the Arab countries, and I would like to begin with a simple remark. Recently, we noticed that the Syrian media campaigns against some Arab countries have decreased or have been suspended to some extent, particularly against Jordan. Was King Husayn's stand on the U.S. policy and his recent statement one of the reasons which made you adopt this stand in the media toward Jordan?

[Ash-Shar'] It goes without saying that the Syrian command appreciates any stand adopted by any Arab country which brings that country's stand closer to Syria's principled stand. Consequently, we will undoubtedly welcome any statements which fraternal Arab countries make along this line and which we sense represent a specific stand toward Israel or the United States. We hope these statements made from time to time, particularly those Jordan made recently, are sincere, are made to put facts within their true perspective, and are not tactical statements.

[Abu Samrah] What about relations with Egypt? More than one Egyptian official has announced in Cairo that initiating a dialogue with Damascus would be welcome. It has been said that the Egyptian defense minister visited Damascus. However, this report was denied later. On what basis will you hold a dialogue with Egypt?

[Ash-Shar'] Egypt is a fraternal and great Arab country. We eagerly wait for the day when Egypt will resume its pan-Arab militant role in the Arab arena. Of course, what is required is not that Egypt returns only as a figure in the Arab arena, the Arab League, or in other organizations and conferences. Egypt must resume its militant, pan-Arab, and historical role of confronting the imminent dangers against the Arab nation represented by the continued Israeli aggression against this nation. When this is achieved, no one will be closer to Egypt than Syria, and no one will be closer to the Egyptian people than the Syrian people.

We have had very unique relations for many decades. We established a union in 1958, and we were the target of Israeli aggression in 1967. We fought together against the Israeli aggression in 1973. It was the Israeli enemy, with U.S. assistance, which drove a wedge between us when it decided to deal with us separately. Of course, the Camp David accords were the basic cause for the estrangement between Egypt and Syria. In spite of the statements being made from within Egypt which to some extent are positive to the Arab cause, we notice the Israelis seek to prove day after day that the Camp David accords have granted them some kind of custody over Egyptian decision-making. This is unquestionably as great a source of pain to the Egyptian people and the Egyptian Army as it is to the Syrian people and Army. We hope this Israeli custody will be removed. It will be removed sooner or later. The Camp David accords are the written translation of this custody, and this Israeli custody over Egypt must be removed.

[Abu Samrah] Let us suppose the abrogation of the agreement is now impossible. Does freezing the Camp David accords allow dialogue to begin with Cairo?

[Ash-Shar'] I do not know what you mean by freezing. What primarily concerns us is that the Egyptians should believe, out of firmly established conviction, that there will be absolutely no Israeli trusteeship, side, or decision, and that Egypt should resume its national and pan-Arab role. It should not return simply to occupy a seat here or there.

[Abu Samrah] Let us stay a little more on Arab affairs before we move on to the international arena and Syria's international relations. What is the Syrian-Palestinian relationship? More specifically, what is the relationship with Yasir 'Arafat?

[Ash-Shar'] There is, in fact, no problem in Syrian- Palestinian relations. We have good relations with the majority of the Palestinian resistance factions. The problem lies between 'Arafat and his brothers in Fatah. 'Arafat tried to escape from this issue and give it another dimension to justify the numerous mistakes he made which led to the intra-Palestinian differences. Nevertheless, Syria remains very eager to maintain PLO unity; we consider the PLO the Palestinian people's sole legitimate representative. Syria will also continue to advocate the Palestinian

cause, considering it the central issue in Syria's foreign policy. It is natural and essential to emphasize in this regard that the national, pan-Arab militant trend hostile to imperialism and Zionism is the basis for judging any Palestinian faction or leader.

[Abu Samrah] When speaking about international imperialism, do you mean the United States? How do you view relations with Washington in light of recent developments after the events in Lebanon?

[Ash-Shar'] We believe the U.S. policy in the Middle East has been mortgaged to the Israelis and is in their hands. The U.S. veto at the Security Council, which considers the United States a superpower that enjoys the right of veto, is also mortgaged to Israel. If we recall some UN resolutions, particularly those adopted by the Security Council, we will discover that the Americans have served Israel's interest. On reviewing the history of the U.S.-Arab relations, we will discover that the U.S. decision in the Middle East has been in Israel's hand since the Eisenhower era. Unless this is changed and unless the U.S. Administration truly reconsiders the entire U.S. policy in the Middle East, relations between Syria and the United States will continue to stumble and to be cool. We want to see the day when the United States can exercise a Middle East policy independent of Israel. We also want the United States to believe in the principles of the United Nations and the principles of international law regarding the Arab-Israeli conflict and the Palestine question.

[Abu Samrah] What about your relations with France, particularly after the Multinational Forces' departure from Beirut?

[Ash-Shar'] I can say that relations with France were cool at one stage after being good, particularly in the era of General Charles de Gaulle. Naturally, we hope our relations will improve in the interest of the two countries and peoples, and in a manner that will serve the just cause in this region.

[Abu Samrah] We will now discuss the relationship with the USSR. A famous treaty exists between Syria and the USSR. Is the relationship between Syria and the USSR a strategic relationship to bring the USSR back to the Middle East through a wide door in order to confront the U.S. influence?

[Ash-Shar'] It is not a question of the Soviets' return or nonreturn to the region. The Soviets have an essential role to play in any important peace process in the world, the foremost of which is their role in the Middle East. Syrian-USSR relations are old and traditional relations — almost 30 years old. These relations have strengthened with time, particularly whenever Israeli-U.S. relations become stronger. The USSR believes in a just peace in this region, based on the recognition of the Palestinian people's national rights and on the need for a complete Israeli withdrawal from all occupied Arab territories.

As a superpower, the USSR is concerned about world peace and security, and believes in the need for a just solution in this region. Otherwise, the solution will be no more than a temporary truce and will explode in time. We opposed the Camp David accords because we are firmly convinced they are against the interests of the Arab people in general and the Palestinian people in particular. The USSR adopted a similar stand on these accords, because these accords will never lead to a just peace in the region.

[Abu Samrah] Although there is a treaty between Syria and the USSR, there has been increasing talk about the possibility of war erupting in the region. If this takes place, how will you reply and who, in your opinion, will support you and stand by your side?

[Ash-Shar'] First of all, we do not rule out the possibility of an Israeli aggression against Syria, because Israel's history is a series of recurrent aggressions or attacks against the Arab countries. Of course, we depend primarily on our intrinsic strength in defending ourselves, our independence, and our national dignity. We have many friends in the world, especially the USSR. We believe any future Israeli aggression against Syria will make the international community seriously question Israel's existence. The Israelis will not be able to defeat us. We are defending ourselves. We are the aggrieved party, and we are the owners of a just cause. Consequently, our people and our Army will offer the largest possible sacrifices.

[Abu Samrah] A last question, Your Excellecny. In wake of the abrogation of the 17 May agreement, do you believe Israel will withdraw from southern Lebanon, or will it remain there? If it remains, what means would be used to make it withdraw?

[Ash-Shar'] Israel has two choices: Either it withdraws in accordance with UN Security Council Resolutions 508 and 509, or it withdraws as a result of the painful blows the Lebanese national resistance is daily inflicting on its invasion forces. Israel must choose between the two.

Red Cross Working To Release 3 Israeli POW's

JN041739 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1715 GMT 4 May 84

[Text] In Damascus, the director of the International Committee of the Red Cross [ICRC] office has stated that he received instructions today from the ICRC office in Geneva to begin contacts with the Syrian authorities to obtain the release of the three Israelis who work in the Israeli Liaison Office in Ad-Dubayyah. They were detained on the Ad-Dubayyah- Batrun road last Tuesday, and are now [words indistinct] Syrian authorities. The director of the ICRC office said he is waiting for the Syrian authorities to reply to a request he submitted to visit the Israeli prisoners.

Israeli 'Warnings, Threats' Not Feared

JN041328 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 4 May 84

[Station commentary]

[Text] The Israeli leaders have stepped up their statements, which are a mixture of warnings and threats. These statements show their reliance on the U.S. role, and to some extent on the defeatist spirit which has been gripping some rulers who are submerged in plotting. These rulers hope the plots will liquidate the Arab causes in Palestine and in southern Lebanon in the interest of the

joint U.S.-Zionist strategy. The Zionist rulers' statements speak of war and war circumstances as if they are capable of imposing results and defining targets for any military operation they intend to carry out. The Zionist rulers take casual events as pretexts to escalate their aggressive statements. They are attempting to create a threatening atmosphere, especially since these aggressive statements are usually coupled with provocative military concentrations and moves that bring the situation closer to the zero hour.

Shamir and Arens are currently trying to create an atmosphere of war. They have taken the arrest of the terrorist Zionist cell as a pretext to subject the region to the Zionist concept, which is bent on aggression. Shamir never thought of the fact that the three detainees would not have been arrested had his instructions to them not pushed them toward captivity.

The results, which Arens thinks he would guarantee through a military action, must of necessity be based on wrong calculations. This is because Arens realizes the meaning of confrontation with Syria. Had he not realized this, he would not have postponed his decision to commit aggression for 1 hour. Israel's resorting to the United States to seek its good offices in a matter such as the arrest of the Zionist terrorist cell shows the Zionist leadership is aware of the consequences of its aggressive intentions. However, it errs once again when it thinks that such mediation can be effective. This is because the United States is Israel's strategic ally. It participates with Israel in any aggressive plan aimed against the Arabs and their territory, something which renders U.S. mediations futile. Moreover, Israel is the one which commits aggression against the Arabs. Israel is pushing its soldiers to captivity and destruction only because the Zionists think only of spreading death in their ranks and in the ranks of others.

Had the racist rancor not been controlling the Zionist mentality, and had expansionism not been the motive behind the Zionist leadership's moves for plotting and aggression, the feeling of fear and of death gripping the Israelis, would not have been widespread, and the members of the terrorist cell recruited by the chief of Zionist military intelligence with the knowledge of Shamir and Arens, would not have fallen in the abyss which they dug for others.

Syria, which has a civilized history, has considered the members of the terrorist cell to be prisoners of war. Syria affirms its commitment to international charters and conventions; it does not, as Moshe Arens says, fear his warnings and threats, which Syria regards as a result of the grudges that grip the entire Zionist behavior.

The Zionist leaders must realize that Syria is in a permanent state of confrontation with them, as long as they continue denying Arab rights and as long as their expansionist concepts rule their mentality, which rejects the international will and which contradicts the recommendations and charters of the international community and its specialized bodies.

Israeli Military Moves Viewed 'Seriously'

JN051302 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 5 May 84

[Station commentary]

[Text] Gentlemen: During the last few days the world news media has disseminated reports on Israeli military movements toward the contact lines with the Syrian forces in Al-Biqa', the occupied Golan Heights, and nearby areas. The capture of three Israelis in northern Lebanon by the Syrian Arab Forces revealed Israel is collecting information and undertaking actions connected with the preparation for possible Israeli military actions against Syria and Lebanon. While information is being received about Israeli military moves, the Israeli officials are making statements that they do not intend to carry out an aggression against the Syrian forces nor want to clash with Syria. However, these statements, including the ones made by Yitzhaq Shamir and Moshe Arens, are not void of implicit threats against Syria.

World interpretation of the Israeli military and political moves has varied. Some circles take these moves seriously, consider them part of the U.S.-Israeli plotting against Syria, and rank them among the priorities drawn up for a new Israeli-U.S. military adventure in retaliation for the great victory which Syria scored over U.S. imperialism and Israel — a victory by which Syria has upset the equations that had previously existed in the region, and foiled the schemes aimed at seizing Lebanon and using it as a springboard against the Arab arena.

Other international circles do not view the Israeli moves very seriously. They consider them part of the psychological warfare against Syria and an attempt through domestic political action to divert attention from the exacerbating domestic difficulties and to conceal the large defeat Israel sustained in Lebanon through the abrogation of the 17 May agreement and the continuation of the Lebanese nationalist resistance against the Israeli occupation.

Whether the expectation of some circles that the Israeli aggression is imminent is correct, or whether the expectation of others that the matter is merely psychological warfare for local consumption is correct, we in Syria view the matter seriously. We are cautiously watching the Israeli moves. Israel's history is a history of treachery, disregard for international law, aggression, and employment of force in collusion and cooperation with imperialism in implementation of the imperialist plans to dominate the region and impose the imperialist will on it. Israel's history abounds with wars and attacks carried out under the pretext of dealing precautionary, disciplinary, or other such blows with the aim of justifying its aggression. The Israeli rulers are qualified to commit all kinds of misdeeds and crimes. Nothing prevents them from undertaking an external hostile action in an attempt to escape from confronting the exacerbating domestic crises. Moreover, nothing prevents them from implementing whatever actions are entrusted to them by U.S. imperialism in order to take revenge on Syria for its victory over the U.S. and Israeli schemes in Lebanon.

The Israeli rulers have in the past depended on Arab weakness, U.S. support, and the United Nations' ineffectiveness and inabil-

ity to carry out its duty toward aggression. The situation today is quite different. The aggressor has to expect a suitable response to his aggression and intentions. He has to pay a very heavy price for this adventure. He should not expect — as the case was in the past — mere UN resolutions that remain ink on paper, that keep the land in the aggressor's hand, and that turn the will of the international community into submissive appeals.

Those who dare to harm Syria will have to deal with the new facts which emerged in the region. They will also face the Syrian Arab will, which is determined to defend the territory, right, and dignity — a will that knows no limits in this defense.

AL-BA'TH Decries Hostile U.S. Designs

JN060759 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0345 GMT 6 May 84

[Press review]

[Excerpts] Under the headline "The Signs of the Joint U.S.-Israeli Aggression" *AL-BA'TH* says the U.S. Administration has started to speak clearly about Israel's preparations for aggression as Washington believes that the arrest by Syria of three Israelis on 1 May may lead to a military confrontation between Israel and Syria. Of course, the U.S. Administration blatantly adopted the Israeli account concerning the arrest of the three saboteurs although all the evidence confirms the Syrian account that the three Israelis are saboteurs and were trying to infiltrate our Armed Forces' positions in Lebanon. The official Lebanese reply to this matter refuted the Zionist enemy's claims and was made in order to convince everyone that their presence in Lebanon was illegal. This means that the three Israelis are saboteurs and that they were in Lebanon to carry out acts of sabotage. However, the U.S. Administration, Israel's partner in all of its political and military moves, insists on accepting only the Zionist viewpoint. Reports by several Arab papers citing U.S. sources on a U.S.-Israeli plan to strike at Syria in retaliation for the defeat it and the Lebanese national forces have inflicted on the United States and Israel in Lebanon are in complete harmony with the language used by the U.S. Administration toward Syria in addition to the intensive Zionist military moves on the contact lines in Al-Biqa' in the past few days.

Concluding, *AL-BA'TH* says: In light of this, it is necessary to reiterate that Syria, which stood fast against the Zionist invasion and the U.S. aggression against its forces in Lebanon will continue to stand fast as before. Syria is now more capable and more determined in confronting any possible aggression by the United States and Israel.

TISHRIN Comments on Lebanese Security Situation

JN070832 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0345 GMT 7 May 84

[Press review]

[Text] Under the headline, "Lebanon and the Main Task," *TISHRIN* says: What is currently taking place in Lebanon is not sheer coincidence, and the fabricated escalation of fighting in Beirut is not far from the attempts to prevent the initiation of Lebanese reconciliation and the achievement of security. President Franjiyah and Nabih Birri have certain facts and views that must be taken into consideration. Karami understands this and has begun action to realize them. Both Franjiyah and Birri have not given the slightest indication that they intend to inflame the situation. But in fact the situation has flared up. The dialogue was not suspended for a single moment in order to find means of removing the obstacles and meeting the demands — the demands which Karami said he understands. Thus, the escalation in the security situation is not related to the continuing consultations currently taking place to solve the difficulties hampering the formation of the Lebanese Government.

TISHRIN adds: What attracts attention is that the deteriorating security situation coincides with certain claims that Syria is not exerting sufficient effort to persuade its allies to participate in the government. These claims prove that there are deliberate bad intentions by some parties; especially by those who have always accused Syria of trying to impose its hegemony on Lebanon. Actually, these parties have not yet understood the real Syrian stand, or are purposely pretending not to understand it. Syria derives its stand from a strategic basis that it has emphasized many times; namely, considering the achievement of Lebanese reconciliation a strategic demand. This is because Syria is eager to abort the conspiracy to fragment Lebanon, just as it was previously concerned about the need to abrogate the 17 Amy agreement, which placed Lebanon under Israeli hegemony and negatively affected Syria's security.

From this premise, discussion during the Lebanese-Syrian summit and during the meetings with Karami, Birri, and Junblatt centered on strategic matters and the general stands that can achieve reconciliation and help in liberating southern Lebanon from the Israeli invaders. Regarding the formation of the Lebanese government, this was considered a domestic Lebanese affair whose details were left for discussion by the Lebanese people alone.

TISHRIN adds: In addition, when Karami was entrusted to form the new Lebanese government, Damascus welcomed this step and called on all parties to rally around this government, which Karami considered the government of a state being established to achieve the aspired objectives. Furthermore, when Karami asked Damascus to exert efforts with Birri, Junblatt, and Franjiyah, it did not hesitate to exert good efforts in this regard. The question now is: How can the complications that attend the formation of the government be overcome and how can the deterioration in the security situation be controlled? It is obvious the Lebanese authorities, foremost Al-Jumayyil and Karami, admit the proposals of Birri and Franjiyah are justified. Thus, how can Syria express a contradictory opinion in light of this fact? What is certain is that the current discussion concentrates on finding a formula that ensures the achievement of such demands, not disregarding them.

TISHRIN concludes: The most important thing now is to contain the deterioration in the security situation — because it appears there are some parties benefiting from the crisis' continuation. Light must be shed on these parties, to expose them and show the extent of their collaboration with Lebanon's enemies.

Efforts must intensify to achieve this objective which protects Lebanon and expedites the process of achieving national reconciliation.

Raps 'Arafat Moves

JN051742 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1300 GMT 5 May 84

[Text] Damascus, 5 May (SANA) — *TISHRIN* has warned that the Jordanian option will inevitably lead to the same results that 'Arafat has reached.

In its editorial today, under the headline "Is This the Road to Jerusalem?" the paper says: At the time when Lebanon is embarking on its first correct steps on the long and complicated way toward building the new Lebanon on nationalist and democratic bases, we find 'Arafat taking his first step toward implementing the capitulationist line which he has long been preaching.

TISHRIN adds: Perhaps 'Arafat has found a valuable chance to begin liquidating the Palestinian question in a final way and in accordance with the Camp David line. In the present bad Arab circumstances since he left Tripoli and ended up in Amman directing another message to Israel after his first message to the United States announcing his new identity from Tripoli, the capitulationist identity which he has long tried to conceal under different slogans and excuses has been exposed.

The paper continues: We have long realized these facts, and we have warned against this for a long time, because the Jordanian option will inevitably lead to the same results that 'Arafat has reached, and because the road to Jerusalem through Husayn's Amman, and within the framework of that option will only lead to the results that 'Arafat announced the day before yesterday, namely, negotiations with Israel without any preconditions and renunciation of fedayeen operations.

The paper expressed its belief that such negotiations, if agreed to by Israel within the context of a humiliating capitulationist line sometimes termed political action by 'Arafat, after he has forsaken the conditions of objective struggle and effective material tools of armed struggle, such negotiations can only lead to a complete humiliating capitulation such as As-Sadat's.

TISHRIN accused 'Arafat of encroaching on the Palestinian cause, taking individual steps — thus contravening all the resolutions and policies of the Palestinian establishments — and forsaking Palestinian decisionmaking processes with the pretext of concern for that decisionmaking. All this has been exposed now, and the intentions that led to such a direction aimed at taking the Palestinian question to where he can completely liquidate it, have been made known to all.

TISHRIN concludes: The Palestinian cause belongs to a whole nation and cannot be forsaken or bartered over according to the specific and strict Arab summit resolutions concerning this issue. The cause is also the cause of the Palestinian people in all their various establishments and armed groups. They should make a firm decision in a treasonous case such as this and those who dare to encroach on the sacred cause, decisionmaking, and practices of Palestine must be taken to task.

No U.S. Support For Lebanese Moves on IDF Withdrawal

TA060553 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0505 GMT 6 May 84

[Text] The United States has promised Israel not to support any international initiative by the Lebanese Government to bring about a unilateral IDF withdrawal. 'Oded Granot reports from Washington that the promises were made following Israel's fear that Rashid Karami's government would demand [titba'] a unilateral withdrawal. Here is the report from Washington:

[Begin Granot recording] The possibility that Lebanon would demand [tidrosh] the United Nations to request a unilateral Israeli withdrawal from the southern part of Lebanon was discussed recently in Israel in light of the establishment of the Karami government. The opinion was that under Syrian pressure, that government would now try to turn more firmly toward Syrian influence throughout the country by attempting to create a clear distinction between the Syrian military presence and that of Israel.

In meetings with U.S. Administration officials in Washington, Israel wanted to obtain a pledge that no change would occur in the U.S. position about the need to guarantee Israeli security arrangements in southern Lebanon prior to the IDF pullback.

In response to Israel's appeal, the United States promised that it would oppose any attempt by the Lebanese Government — whether at the United Nations or in any other forum — to demand [litbo'a] a unilateral IDF withdrawl before the arrangements necessary to observe security along Israel's northern border are secured. The United States also promised not to submit to Arab pressure on this. The U.S. pledges were made to Israel during Foreign Ministry Director General Mr David Kimche's visit to Washington at the end of last month.

Shamir Interviewed on Arab Relations, Elections

TA060922 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 6 May 84 Holiday Supplement pp 5, 7

[Report on an interview with Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir by political correspondent Mark Segal at Shamir's office in Jerusalem on 2 May: "The Road Away From War"]

[Excerpts] On the eve of Israel's 36th Day of Independence, the prime minister held out the hope of a peaceful future to the people of Israel. He is convinced that the Arab world is gradually coming around to accept the notion that the political course, rather than the path of war, should be followed.

"Setting aside all the rhetoric that emanates from Arab capitals, it is my conviction that slowly but surely the Arab countries are beginning to accept the idea of accommodation and co-existence with Israel. The question under discussion is which way will be pursued to this end. I am certain that they will henceforth opt for political confrontation with us. That certainly is much more preferable than military confrontation. Hence my perception that there is progress," the premier declared.

I asked for his comment on the contention now being raised by some pundits as to the deepening gap between the official policy of co-existence between Israelis and Palestinian Arabs of the territories, and the reality of enmity and hate for Arabs, of which the Jewish terror cells were an extreme phenomenon.

Premier Shamir did not agree at all with this perception. He put the issue in what he regarded as its proper context: "No, I strongly doubt whether there is hatred for the Arabs. Of course, we must all realize that the resolution of the Arab-Israeli conflict will be a complex and drawn-out process. Of necessity this entails different stages involving ups and downs. Obviously, as in any historical process, there are divergent trends, some of which oppose the course of accommodation in tackling the conflict. This must mean a greater effort to overcome such obstacles."

As to the revelation of a well-organized Jewish underground in the territories, the prime minister stated with relief that "the government has prevented the perpetration of terrible deeds that would have caused untold harm to the national interests."

However, he discerned the real difficulty in any move towards peace to be on the Arab side. "They lack any influential element that comes out loud and clear in advocating peaceful co-existence. It is of us alone that far-reaching concessions are demanded which, if granted, would most certainly lead to war.

"No, I do not see any increase in hate for Arabs among our people (in response to a supplementary question regarding the filtering-through into Israel proper of hostile views towards our own Arab community from the territories). To the contrary, I have been gratified to see the increasing phenomenon of growing involvement of the Arab community in our civil life. The most outstanding illustration of this is the rising incidence of Arabs entering the 11th Knesset election campaign.

"True, there are some extremist tendencies in that community, ranging from boycott of the elections to launching an ultra-nationalist Arab list. However, they speak only for a minority. That is why I do not see any room for despair."

Shamir pointed out that the Palestinian Arabs have never acted without sanction from the Arab countries. He added: "They always look to the outside Arab world for any solution. The Palestinian Arabs have never made any crucial decision regarding the conflict with us without bringing in Arabs from the outside. With all the apparent obstacles in the way, I see our road moving away from war and in the direction of accommodation."

The premier intends taking time off his official duties to play an active part in the Likud campaign. He will sit at the head of the campaign's overall political forum, which will comprise all Likud cabinet ministers plus a few prominent party men.

I wondered whether Ari'el Sharon's line that a Labour victory would endanger the country was also the official Likud position. The Likud leader nimbly sidestepped the Sharon issue and proceeded to expound the prime difference between the policies of the two main political blocs.

"It is my profoundest belief that it is in the country's political and security interests that Labour should not become once more the decisive factor in Israeli Government. In my considered

opinion the central issue before the electorate on July 23 will be the future of Eretz Israel. The voters will be asked to decide whether we are heading for the partitioning anew of the Land of Israel or not." He pointed out that Labour was committed "at home and abroad" to concede sizeable parts of the territories won by Israel in the Six Day War.

"If, the Almighty forbid, Labour should win the elections, then it will be called upon to defray these promissory notes, and Israel will be confronted by tremendous pressures from friends and foes alike to deliver these commitments. We hold territorial compromise to be unrealistic and unavailable. If Labour should win, the result will be mightly pressures mounting to a pitch causing us dangerous tensions.

"However, should there be a Likud victory at the polls its programme does not arouse any hopes of that nature. No one expects us to offer territorial concessions, apart from minor changes here and there." Here the Likud leader paused to let the message sink in, continuing with: "If it is realized that the Likud government is durable and stable then all those international factors will have to come to terms with our programme and enter meaningful negotiations leading to comprehensive peace."

I sought to elucidate what kind of aims he envisaged for the next administration as he should form it. After all, his leadership has been confirmed. Would it be a government of change or continuity, I ventured.

His reply was more illuminating in what it missed out than what he mentioned. "The public is not being asked to choose between personalities but between paths. Politically and ideologically my next government will remain unchanged. Naturally, when it comes to ways of implementing our programme, it all depends on the circumstances. Naturally, each prime minister leaves his imprint on his administration," he declared.

The idea of forming a grand coalition of the two big blocs has had an evergreen appeal; would he contemplate it after July 23? Shamir reminded me that he had actively advocated a broad coalition before he set up his present government.

He pointed out that such a coalition would offer a "heaven-sent" opportunity to tackle burning economic issues.

However, the main stumbling block was the political differences. When they last discussed the idea they failed to bridge the gap between them. Nonetheless, he was certain that once the elections were over, it would be worthwhile to try again if only to avoid the continuing dependency of the main government party on its smaller partners which obviated the prospect of tackling serious projects.

Asked for his comment on calls to reach a tacit, if unwritten, agreement with Syria in order to pull the IDF out of Lebanon, Shamir declared: "Our readiness to reach an understanding with the Syrians is well known inasmuch as our basic interests will be safeguarded and, most importantly, that we will be able to expedite the withdrawal of the IDF from Lebanon midst appropriate security arrangements along our northern border.

"Unfortunately, the Syrians do not agree. We have already offered to make a separation of forces agreement, and the idea was also floated by the Americans. But the Syrians turned that down too. We even agreed to the deployment of UNIFIL between our forces but they disagreed."

No, he did not accept the view that Syria's position was a function of the mounting internal power struggle in Damascus.

The premier spoke glowingly of the state of relations between Jerusalem and Washington, in terms of "the highest level of friendship and fruitful cooperation that has ever been obtained between our two countries." However, he pointed out soberly, in politics there was nothing eternal. Yet, he added as an afterthought, taking the history of U.S.- Israeli relations in retrospect, one could see goodwill and amity as permanent elements with disagreements as fleeting factors.

Views Lebanon, Syria, Egypt

TA061239 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew
6 May 84 Holiday Supplement pp 5, 20

[Interview with Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir by Avi'ezer Golan in Shamir's office in Jerusalem on 2 May: "The Syrians Have Recently Softened Their Position Regarding the Exchange of Prisoners and Contacts Are Being Held"]

[Excerpts][Golan] What will happen to the three captured Israelis?

[Shamir] We will of course try to obtain their release.... We have been holding about 300 Syrians captive since the beginning of the Peace for Galilee campaign, as opposed to the 3 prisoners they have, but the Syrians have consistently refused to discuss their fate. It is only recently that their position has softened and contacts have developed. It is too early, however, to predict what they intend to do. We must wait and see.

[Golan] Mr Prime Minister, Lebanon has preoccupied us for 2 years now. Some sort of an arrangement for the establishment of a government there is now emerging. Do you believe that such a government can be relied on to implement the accord Israel signed with Lebanon or any other accord?

[Shamir] It is hard to predict who our partners for an agreement will be, but I truly believe we are moving in the direction of arrangements that will enable us to withdraw the IDF from Lebanon.

[Golan] Why do you use the plural? You said "arrangements," right?

[Shamir] I used the plural because up until now there has not been a single element able to control southern Lebanon. It is doubtful whether the Lebanese Government too, if it is formed — and it has not yet been formed — can exercise control in southern Lebanon. It should be remembered that southern Lebanon has for years been a region outside of Beirut's control. There were very few occasions when the Lebanese president visited the south. The southern Lebanese only remember the visit of Camille

Sham'un when he was president, a long time ago....and no president has visited the south ever since. In other words, from the point of view of the central government this has always been a "no-man's land." It is therefore difficult to know with whom we will make arrangements to secure our border. An important element will be, for instance, the "southern army of Lebanon," which is now in the process of growing and developing and whose activity in the area is increasingly noticeable. Let us hope it will increase its field of influence and supervision. Then, however, the problem of the nature of relations between this southern Army of Lebanon and the central Lebanese Government will arise....aside from this army there are of course additional influential local groups: the Shi'ites, the Druze, and the Sunnis. Lately a strong desire has emerged among groups in the population to reach an arrangement with Israel. They understand that in order for Israel to leave and have no cause to return, it is necessary to reach an arrangment to guarantee that no terrorists return to these places....

[Golan] Looking back, how do you justify the hope for a new political order in Lebanon that accompanied the Peace for Galilee campaign?

[Shamir] These hopes were not at the center of operational plans. During the campaign various ideas and hopes emerged as to how the campaign would end, the manner by which we could reach a complete arrangement with Lebanon, particularly in southern Lebanon. It is possible to say today that the Peace for Galilee campaign was intended to remove and destroy terrorist concentrations in southern Lebanon, and this was achieved. This action gave the Lebanese a unique opportunity to free themselves of the terrorist presence and the Syrian occupation, and to achieve real independence. This should have been done by the Lebanese, but they did not take advantage of this opportunity. This is our disappointment as well as the disappointment of many in Lebanon; but this is their fault, not ours.

[Golan] Are any contacts being held with the Lebanese president today, and has any draft arrangement been discussed in these contacts?

[Shamir] We are holding contacts with all Lebanese circles and the major topic is of course the security arrangement to enable the IDF to withdraw. No serious person in Lebanon doubts that Israel wants to leave, but is prevented by the absence of security arrangements.

[Golan] Can we now draw up a timetable for our withdrawal from there?
[Shamir] No. It is very difficult to draw up any plan in Lebanon spelling out precise, organized stages.

[Golan] Can you at least say whether there is a chance that the withdrawal will start before the election?

[Shamir] The two issues are not related. I would like us to leave Lebanon in a week, but this has nothing to do with the election. The date of the election does not have any place in our considerations. We would like to reach an arrangement as soon as possible, but whether this will take place before or after the election, I cannot say.

[Golan] The presence of the Syrians in Lebanon undoubtedly complicates the situation there to our detriment. Only 2 years ago you wrote an article for *FOREIGN AFFAIRS* which implied that you viewed Syria as a partner to negotiations and even to an agreement, even before other Arab countries.

[Shamir] Today too I am saying this. We are prepared for negotiations with any Arab country and I do not exclude any of them. Syria is a neighbor and we will ultimately have to reach an agreement with it. When? I do not know.

[Golan] Have those indications in the area supporting your belief been weakened or have they disappeared?

[Shamir] I do not remember what this article contained exactly. I do not think I saw at the time signs heralding such a thing as an impending agreement with Syria. I said that from the point of view of reality and future expectations it was clear we would have to make peace with Syria too one day. There are no signs of this today, but things can change, even in the not too distant future.

[Golan] With your permission, let us move over to our other topic: Egypt. Five years after the signing of the peace agreement, 2 years after the evacuation of the Sinai, relations with Egypt are not at their best. There is even talk of transfering the PLO Command to Cairo....

[Shamir] This is indeed what 'Arafat wants. He said so explicitly and explained that he wants this for two reasons: The PLO would have an alternative base near the Israeli border, to replace the Lebanese base that was destroyed, and this would destroy the peaceful relations between Egypt and Israel by the very presence of that command in Egypt. I hope the Egyptians will refuse this. A while ago we warned them that any contact with the PLO, and I should add even any political contact, may develop in the direction of operational ties and these would sabotage peace.

Terrorism will always sabotage any attempt at rapprochement between Israel and the Arab countries. I should explain here: There are many in the Arab countries who have by now been convinced that it is impossible to settle the Israeli-Arab conflict by military means. They know there is no military solution; the military option does not exist anymore. By this, I should add, they mean a conventional war. They do not want a war because a war involves a great many victims and economic suffering, and the masses, and particularly in Egypt, who aspire to improve their socio-economic conditions know that the enormous investment in wars with Israel prevented on improvement and instead inflicted much suffering.

This does not hold true for terrorists. Terrorism makes possible the existence of an apparent state of war but without the victims and price of war.

Terrorism also creates an emotionally charged atmosphere, encourages hostility, and destroys the seeds of peace that have already been sown. There is therefore a great danger inherent in terrorist activity, although it does not endanger us directly; terrorism does not endanger the survival of Israel, it only jeopardizes progress toward peace.

[Golan] To what an extent does President Mubarak share this view?

[Shamir] I hope he understands this. At the time, the Egyptians told us they would under no circumstances agree to turn Egypt into a base for anti-Israeli terrorist activity. This would also run counter to the peace agreement: The peace treaty contains a clear-cut clause on this. I think a PLO base in Egypt would damage the interests of Egypt itself. It would have a detrimental effect on internal security. No country is interested in the presence of terrorist organizations on its territory.

[Golan] Are you maintaining contacts with him?

[Shamir] The only contact at the moment is via the ambassador and the embassy there. We have no personal ties today. There has been an exchange of letters: I recently received a letter from him and wrote back, but I would not call this a real personal tie that enables a serious exchange of views and real attempts at persuading one another. We regret this. In our opinion such relations are vital to ensure the existence and to strengthen peace.

[Golan] I have another question dealing with foreign relations: Have personal ties developed between you and President Reagan?

[Shamir] I think we, Israel and the United States, Israel and the U.S. Administration, have very friendly relations. We exchange messages and letters, and I can say that there is deep mutual understanding between us. I believe that recently relations have developed to an unprecedented level of friendliness.

[Golan] If so, is it logical, in your opinion, to raise the "Jerusalem law" in the U.S. Congress? It appears it will be defeated so what is the point of provoking the administration?

[Shamir] We did not initiate that. It was initiated by our friends in Congress, and we do not see it as harmful. Friendship with the United States does not mean agreement on all issues. We, as well as the Americans, states that friendship exists despite disagreements which are still there. There are differences of opinion regarding our future borders and there are disagreements with regard to Jerusalem itself. The achievement is that both sides have determined that, despite the disagreements — which are not ignored — we have understanding, friendship, and cooperation in most areas.

[Golan] I raised the issue following the publication of the memoirs of Alexander Haig, who wrote about the AWACS affair which is more or less similar to the "Jerusalem law" issue. We were defeated on that and Haig wrote that it is possible that affair will have an effect on relations with the United States in general and with President Reagan in particular — an effect that cannot yet be foreseen....

[Shamir] The struggle over the AWACS was a relatively brief episode, and on that issue we had serious disagreements indeed. It is a fact, however, that this did not disrupt the process of improving and strengthening relations immediately afterward. It is in this that the power of friendship is reflected, that the friendship is basically stable despite the existing disagreements that surface now and then. There is an unspoken agreement that whatever happens between us, the understanding, the friendship, and cooperation must remain unchanged, and that one must always draw a distinction between areas in which strong cooperation must exist and those in which disagreements are possible, on the assumption that disagreements are momentary while friendship and common interests are ongoing, permanent features.

[Golan] Do you have any plans to visit Washington soon?

[Shamir] I have no such plan today. I do not see a political need to visit there in the near future, but the need may still arise.

[Golan] Any other trips?

[Shamir] During this pre-election period I will try not to leave the country.

Arens To Visit New York Next Month

TA060952 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 6 May 84 p 12

["Exclusive" report from Washington by Amir Oren]

[Text] Defense Minister Moshe Arens, who will visit New York next month, will probably also conduct talks in Washington.

Arens will be the central figure in the "Salute Israel" parade on 3 June. In the same week President Reagan and many of his top security and foreign affairs advisers will be in Europe.

It is still unclear whether Secretary of Defense Weinberger will stay in Washington or whether he will be able to meet Arens.

In unofficial talks over the weekend, U.S. officials expressed satisfaction over Arens' success in the Herut Center elections, and about Ari'el Sharon's failure. Richard Murphy, assistant secretary of state, last Thrusday avoided making a prediction about the results of the upcoming Knesset elections.

In a closed briefing before the Congressional Foreign Affairs Committee, Murphy settled for citing the polls published in the Israeli press, according to which the Alignment enjoys an advantage.

Murphy added, however, than an "economic surprise" on the part of the Likud is possible, or a change in deployment in Lebanon, which might influence the voters and bring about the Likud's victory, as was the case in 1981.

In his daily briefing to reporters, John Hughes, State Department spokesman, explained that El Salvador's extreme right candidate in the presidential elections Roberto D'Aubuisson was not granted a visa to the United States because there was a U.S. decision not to allow such visits before the elections, which are being held today. To the question whether the same rule would apply to Arens' visit, Hughes reacted with a smile.

Arens Promises Efforts for Druze Soldier's Release

TA041210 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 4 May 84

[Text] The defense minister has promised to make every possible effort to have Staff Sergeant Samir Muhammad Hamid As'ad return to his family in the village of Beit Jann. The promise is included in a letter recieved today by the spiritual leader of the Druze community in Israel, Shaykh Amin Tarif. Our correspondent Yo'el Dar points out that Staff Sergeant As'ad was taken prisoner in Lebanon over 1 year ago and is currently being held by members of Nayif Hawatimah's Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine.

President Herzog Gives Independence Day Speech

TA061748 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 6 May 84

[Speech by President Hayim Herzog marking Independence Day; date and place not given — recorded]

[Text] My fellow countrymen: At the close of Memorial Day and the beginning of our celebrations, let us not forget that we owe our independence to many who sacrificed their lives. In these moments of rejoicing, we remember the bereaved families, the wounded, the prisoners, the missing. If not for their sacrifices, the Israeli family would not be able to celebrate this great day.

As we mark the 36th anniversary of the independence of the State of Israel, we must not see independence as self-understood. Indeed, the celebration of our independence has a special significance, given it by the memories, still fresh in the mind of our people, the memories of the Holocaust, the struggle for our freedom, the liberation, the wars Israel has fought.

In celebrating Israel's independence and all the mighty creative efforts involved in it, the building, settlement, in gathering of exiles, we celebrate the holiday of a nation which, despite all its assailants and foes, has brought into being a splendid reality that is a source of pride for us and all the Jewish people. In every city street, every village field, every farm and plantation, every industrial process, every place of recreation and entertainment, every school and institute, we feel the miracle of national revival, one of the great and impressive achievements of the modern world.

At a time that is so meaningful, we must, in addition, do very serious spiritual stocktaking. At the very beginning of my presidency, I said that we are threatened far more gravely by danger from within than by that from without. External threats are, of course, to be taken seriously, but we have proved repeatedly that our people is ready and able to unite and defend its existence.

During the last year, mad actions of irresponsible and unbalanced persons have come to light. They could have brought disaster to the people of Israel, the state, the entire Zionist enterprise. I have no words harsh enough to condemn these deeds of people prepared to revolt against our sovereignty and to deny the authority of the Government of Israel. These are treasonous acts which imperil the independence we celebrate today. Random attacks on persons of other origins inevitably lead to attacks on persons of other opinions. We are a pluralistic nation, composed of many different strands and cultures: Jews, Muslims, Druze, Christians. This multiplicity necessitates a high degree of tolerance and mutual understanding. We see sings of dangerous group tensions, and it is our moral obligation never to forget the commandment: The stranger that dwells with you shall be to you as one born among you, and you shall love him as yourself.

So, too, I view with increasing concern the tendency to disregard the individual's dignity and deprive him of one of his most precious rights: the right to his good name. All this adds up to the general picture of a tendency to negligence and lack of discipline, a tendency that takes daily its toll in blood on the roads, in work accidents, in accidents during army exercises. Hundreds upon hundreds, more than in wars, lose their lives on the altar of negligence and disregard of other people. Furthermore, there are times when negligence and lack of discipline are responsible for situations for which Israel must pay a heavy political and security price.

Along with this self-examination and self-criticism, we have earned the right to pause for a moment and take pride in the positive aspects of our country's life. They, in fact, far outweigh the negative. During this year of my presidency I have traveled throughout the land and discovered a beautiful and attractive country and a wonderful people, whose achievements are remarkable.

Despite all our problems, we have a solidly based democratic government, an admirable legal system, a free press, universal education; impressive achievements in agriculture, industry, and technology place us, in a number of subjects, in the front line of world endeavor. Everywhere in the land I see creativity, enthusiasm, devotion, concern, and pride. I have journeyed from the Lebanese border to the Red Sea and throughout I have witnessed accomplishments in settlement, industry, research, education, development. The efforts and investment of 36 years of statehood bear fruit today. We can be justly proud of what has been done. In sum, ours is a small and precious country. Let us watch over it.

To all of you citizens of Israel, I wish a happy Independence Day; Hag Same'ah [Happy Holiday].

Joint Military Exercise To Be Held With U.S.

NC041655 Paris AFP in English 1421 GMT 4 May 84

[Text] Jerusalem, April 4 (AFP) — Israel and the United States will carry out joint military exercises this summer to practise providing medical services in the event of major catastrophes, a source close to the Defense Ministry in Tel Aviv said here today.

The unprecedented maneuvers, to be held during the next two to three months, would include airlifting medical supplies from the United States to Israel, the source said. They will be carried out under an Israeli-U.S. strategic cooperation agreement reached last December.

Antiterrorism Cooperation With U.S. Proposed

TA051739 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 5 May 84

[Text] Israel is raising with the United States a proposal for an internationl charter to guarantee the extradition of terrorists. This is one of the proposals raised in talks between Jerusalem and Washington over the issue of combating terrorism. Israeli Ambassador Me'ir Rosenne raised a number of additional proposals, including initiating economic sanctions against countries that support terrorism and canceling the aviation rights of their airlines. He also proposed intelligence collaboration in order to take preventive action as well as to hunt down terrorists.

Our correspondent in Washington reports that the talks are being held within the framework of new efforts by the Reagan administration to combat terrorism. The administration plans to allocate considerable funds to this fight and to pass a series of laws in Congress.

New Radar For Low-Flying Craft Displayed

TA061157 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 6 May 84 p 2

[Report by Eytan Mor]

[Excerpts] New radar systems for the detection of helicopters and low flying planes, and the only radar system existing in the world for detecting and warning of low flying missiles, will be presented in public for the first time on Independence Day, at the "Elta" electronics factory in Ashdod.

"Elta — electronics industries," which is a branch of the Israeli Aircraft Industries, will open its gates to visitors tomorrow between 0900 and 1400. The factory is considered one of the most sophisticated in the world in the field of radar systems and electronic warfare. It will present to the visitors some of the systems developed by it and a wide range of new equipment.

The visitors will be able to view a concentrated and impressive display, which will include among other things the "Elta"-manufactured El /m-2121 radar, which is meant to detect moving targets on the battlefield. A series of radar systems which will also be presented constitute a breakthrough in this field; for example, it includes a new radar for planes enabling the pilot to hold air-to-air combat in low altitudes, a radar for navy boats, and a radar for ground forces.

The El/m-2121 radar allows not only moving targets on the ground to be sighted, but they can also be heard, since together with the electronic echo, which returns through the electronic beam of the radar, the sound of the target is also indicated. This radar, which has a range of 120 km, is considered one of the most efficient in the world.

The director of Elta, Dr Nino Levi, said in a news conference that lately the factory signed a contract for selling technical knowledge to a U.S. company, and he remarked that in the field of electronic warfare, Israel ranks first in the world.

New, Improved IDF Weapons Reported

TA060906 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 6 May 84 p 1

[Report by defense correspondent Joshua Brilliant]

[Text] Tel Aviv — The Israel Defence Forces has an improved, locally produced Katyusha rocket system and better TOW anti-tank missiles, the Defence Ministry disclosed on Friday to mark Independence Day.

The 290mm artillery rocket system can fire four Katyushas within 10 second to a distance of 10 to 40 kilometres, the Ministry spokesman said.

The first generation of locally produced Katyusha rockets, made available to the IDF shortly after the 1967 war, was a short-range 240mm rocket system.

An unnamed foreign government financed the development of an engine for a medium range artillery rocket. The IDF took advantage of that and ordered a ground-to-ground rocket system which has now become oeprational.

It is built on the chassis of an improved Centurion tank, which was considered more suitable than the old Sherman chassis that held the first generation Katyusha rocket systems. The new system is more maneuverable.

The weapon is equipped with a system which allows for quick reloading of rockets, cutting the time needed from 45 minutes to five. The weapon successfully proved itself during the war in Lebanon.

The military industries have also finished changing the warheads on all of Israel's anti-tank TOW missiles.

The TOW has been described as the most widespread anti-tank weapon in the West, but the defence establishment believed that something better than the original version was required to counter the modern armour of the T-72 Soviet-made tanks, which have been supplied to Syria, Iraq, Libya and Algeria.

Israel chose to retain the TOW system for logistic, economic and operational reasons, and a military industry unit formed 10 years ago was instructed to improve its effectiveness.

The report said that development of the new warhead was completed within 20 months, 10 months less than a parallel project done in the U.S. undertaken by the Hughes Company.

More 'Underground' Members Arrested 5 May

TA061123 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 6 May 84

[Text] Another five suspects were arrested last night in connection with the underground affair. They come from the settlements of Shilo and 'Ofra. Our correspondent Shalom Oren reports that some of them are active Gush Emunim members.

He adds that in the Judaea and Samaria settlements the atmosphere is gloomy, mainly because of the nocturnal arrests. Funds to help the detainees' families are being organized in some settlements. So far only seven detainees have met with their counsellors, and according to an agreement with the High Court of Justice, lawyers are expected to confer with the remaining detainees.

One Suspect Released

TA051958 Jerusalem Domestic Television in Hebrew 1900 GMT 5 May 84

[Excerpt] (Ya'ir Ben-Horin) from the Golan Heights settlement of Nov has been released from detention. In an interview with our correspondent he said the acts the underground is accused of commiting are grave. In his view, the gravity of the security situation in Judaea, Samaria, and the Galilee — the throwing of stones, blowing up of water pipelines — all these are not brought to the knowledge of the public of Israel, and the government is not doing enough to maintain security. Our correspondent in the north, Moti 'Eden, talked to (Ya'ir Ben-Horin).

[Begin videotape] [(Ben-Horin)] I was accused of being a member of a terrorist organization. That was the only accusation they made.

['Eden] During the several days you were detained, were you interrogated by members of the security services?

[(Ben-Horin)] Yes.

['Eden] During this interrogation, were severe measures taken against you? Was the interrogation a difficult one? Accompanied by violence?

[(Ben-Horin)] The interrogation was not violent. It was difficult, inasmuch as certain lies had been told about me. In other words, someone incriminated me falsely, claiming tha I was involved in a certain incident. That was a complete lie.

['Eden] Can you go into detail? What incident was this?

[(Ben-Horin)] They claimed that some fellow had said I was involved — an eyewitness — to a certain incident, and I denied this. [end videotape]

Settlement Council Position

TA041942 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew 1815 GMT 4 May 84

[Text] The Council of Settlements in Judaea and Samaria has changed its position regarding the affair of the Jewish underground: The council today decided to dissociate itself from those people who were arrested and will be charged with murder. The council will not help these people or finance their legal defense.

In a poignant debate held today by the council, it was assessed that there is circumstantial evidence against some of the arrested people that they definitely attacked the Islamic College in Hebron, and tried to sabotage the Arab buses in East Jerusalem. The council categorically objects to these actions and withdraws its support for those accused of carrying them out because through these actions they have harmed the Jewish settlements in Judaea and Samaria, and have tarnished their public image.

Our correspondent reports that a charged atmosphere and low morale prevails in the territories' settlements in the wake of discovery of the serious crimes in which Jewish settlers were involved. Rabbis will be asked to call on the settlements in Judaea and Samaria and help the settlers overcome the shock they suffered in the wake of the Jewish underground affair.

Herzog: Terrorism Result of Radicalization

TA041848 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 4 May 84

[Text] Israeli President Hayim Herzog said that the people arrested in connection with the attempt to bomb the Arab buses in Jerusalem should be treated as individuals who will face legal proceedings, and no one should point an accusing finger at any factor or body whatsoever.

Nevertheless, the president pointed out this is a worrisome and tragic development because it entails rebellion against the state and against the government's authority. President Herzog believes that if such things do indeed happen, the educational system in Israel should be revised. In his opinion, this development does not stem from a radicalization of Jewish-Arab relations but rather from the radicalization of Israeli society. If somebody is ready to make an attempt on the life of a foreign national, the next day he will be ready to make an attempt on the life of a person whose opinion differs from his own, the president stated. He was interviewed on the "Weekly Column" program.

Yasir 'Arafat's Visit to Amman Analyzed

AL-ANBA' Comments

JN041554 Jerusalem in Arabic to the Arab World 0530 GMT 4 May 84

[From the press review]

[Excerpt] Under the headline "'Arafat's Third Visit" *AL-ANBA'* says: Israel's only concern when 'Arafat or anyone else visits any Arab capital is to remind everyone that it wants to establish a just and permanent peace with all of its neighbors. Until this is achieved, Israel will work to protect the security of its borders and people.

Concluding, *AL-ANBA'* says: It goes without saying that Israel views 'Arafat's visit to Amman and any similar moves in the region through these two objectives. No Israeli official or Israeli citizen is interested if an official visits another official, embraces him, and says whatever he wants against his opponents. The stones being hurled by the neighbors only concern them, as long as they are not thrown across the borders.

Interview, Statements Assailed

TA041824 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 4 May 84

[Text] Statements made by Yasir 'Arafat — to the effect that the PLO is prepared for mutual recognition vis-a-vis Israel and for negotiations through the United Nations — were flatly rejected today in Jerusalem. Officials who preferred to remain anonymous reiterated Israel's stand that the PLO is nothing other than a terrorist organization, and said that 'Arafat's statements are not sincere.

One of the spokesmen in Jerusalem accused 'Arafat of blocking King Husayn's attempt to negotiate an arrangement [hesder] with Israel. The entire interview that 'Arafat granted the French weekly *NOUVEL OBSERVATEUR* is one big lie, the official in Jerusalem said. When 'Arafat says he is prepared for direct talks he immediately adds that these must be held in a UN context. How then can the talks be direct, the official asked.

Another spokesman cast doubts on the French weekly's report that 'Arafat spoke out against terrorism directed at civilians. He noted that 'Arafat's own organization — Fatah — assumed responsibility for the bus attack in Jerusalem last December.

'Arafat Praises Israeli Arabic-Language Paper

TA041107 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1000 GMT 4 May 84

[Text] PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat has sent a congratulatory letter to the RAKAH organ, the newspaper *AL-ITTIHAD*, on its 40th anniversary. In his telegram, 'Arafat congratulates the newspaper for its continuous struggle for the restoration of the rights of the Palestinian Arab people, their right to return to their homeland and to establish a state. Our reporter Yo'el Dar reports that the newspaper does not disclose how the telegram arrived.

Reagan Sends Independence Day Message

TA061122 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1005 GMT 6 May 84

[Text] U.S. President Ronald Reagan has sent a congratulatory message to President Hayim Herzog for Independence Day, in which he wrote: The People of Israel are among the first to inscribe a chapter in the history of the human struggle for freedom. The actions carried out by the first Israelis, documented in the Bible, have remained a source of ennobling inspiration to human beings all over the world.

President Reagan ended his message with personal congratulations and good wishes to the president and his wife.

Mubarak Sends Herzog Independence Day Message

TA061124 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 6 May 84

[Text] Egyptian President Husni Mubarak has sent President Herzog a congratulatory message on Independence Day. He expressed the hope that Israel and Egypt would succeed in fortifying the just and comprehensive peace process, and remove the sources of tension, violence, and concern. Husni Mubarak said these can be obliterated on the basis of honoring the rights and legitimate interests of each other and acceptance of the rule of law. He wished the president and the people of Israel heartfelt congratulations.

Bonn Sources Say 'Secret' Contact Made

TA062015 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 2000 GMT 6 May 84

[Text] Sources in Bonn say West Germany recently informed Israel secretly that it would consider positively requests by Israel to receive certain technological information connected with advanced weapons systems. In return, the Germans expect Israel to moderate its criticism of the sale of West German arms to Arab countries. Formally, Israel is opposed to compensation deals, it was said, but it is known that Israel needs more of certain military technological information to improve several weapons it itself exports.

Three MIA Soldiers in Lebanon Named

TA060911 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 6 May 84 p 1

[Text] Three IDF soldiers are now considered missing in action following the battle of As-Sultan Ya'qub on June 11, 1982 in which the Syrians blocked the Israeli advance on the eastern front in the Lebanon war. This was revealed yessterday in a statement to the press by the mother of Zekharya Baumel, one of the missing men.

The others are Tzvi Feldman, who was in Baumel's tank, and Yehuda Katz, from a second tank.

Two members of Baumel's tank were taken prisoner. Ari'el Lieberman is being held by Syria, and Yehezqel Shay is being held by Ahmad Jibril's Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine — General Command.

Zohar Lifshitz, who was in Katz's tank and was originally listed as missing, is now known to have been killed and is buried in Damascus.

Civil Guard Commander Killed in 'Ayn al-Hulwah

TA041715 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 4 May 84

[Text] The commander of the civil guard in the 'Ayn al-Hulwah refugee camp, a guard operating under Israeli aegis, has been shot dead. This was reported by the Sidon police.

Two motorcyclists opened fire at the man, known as Abu Sultan, with a gun equipped with a silencer and then fled from the site. Quoting eyewitnesses, Lebanese correspondents report that Israeli forces have blocked the entrance to the refugee camp.

An-Najah Students Arrested for Rioting

TA060856 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 0410 GMT 6 May 84

[Text] Nabulus, 6 May (ITIM) — The Samaria District police arrested 15 students from the An-Najah College in Nabulus yesterday morning, and later released them in the evening.

ITIM reports that the detainees, together with another 60 of their colleagues, broke into the room where the college's teaching staff was having a meeting with the president of the university, demanding immediately that their other colleagues, who were expelled from the university for low grades, be allowed to resume their studies.

In the course of the rioting, the Samaria District police arrested 15 students and dispersed their friends who had gathered there.

In the afternoon the students returned to the college and threatened the president, saying that unless he revokes the complaint and takes action to have the detainees released, they will burn down the entire institution. The president agreed to cancel the complaint, and Superintendent Yehuda Elbaz, the deputy commander of the Samaria District police, reported that as a result the students were discharged.

ITIM reports that ever since the beginning of the school year there have been disruptions in the normal course of studies in the Judaea and Samaria higher education institutions against the background of tension between students and the university administration, and against the background of Jordan's desire to introduce a "comprehensive test," which must be passed as a prerequisite to be eligible for graduation certification.

Gaza Strip Refugee Camp Resident Killed

TA061516 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 6 May 84

[Text] A young man, a resident of the Shatti refugee camp in the Gaza Strip, was shot dead in the camp last night. Our correspondent Moshe Halevi reports that unknown persons fired at him yesterday at short range when he was in the market, which is inthe central area of the refugee camp. Security forces havedetained a number of suspects for interrogation.

Security Forces Investigate West Bank Arsons

TA060907 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English May 84 p 2

[Text] Security forces in the West Bank are investigating a spate of recent arson attacks on vehicles belonging to local residents most of whom are regarded as moderate or as pro-Jordanian figures.

Most of the attacks occurred in the Bayt Sahur-Bethlehem area over the past two months. Local sources and the military authorities have said that the attacks are part of a campaign to intimidate people supporting the dialogue between PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat and King Husayn of Jordan.

Many of the attacks have been directed against members of a West Bank delegation which went to Amman during 'Arafat's last visit there to urge him to reach a compromise with the king.

Heavy Penalties Set for Stonethrowers

TA061143 Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew 6 May 84 p 4

[Report by Pinhas 'Inbari]

[Text] Some days ago the military authorities issued an order stipulating a maximum penalty of 20 years for stonethrowers in the territories. Whoever throws a stone at a traveling car is expected to face detention of up to 20 years, and whoever throws a stone at people or property in ordinary circumstances may get a maximum penalty of 10 years.

Our reporter remarks that the policy of graver penalties for stonethrowers was agreed upon after the defense authorities accepted the contentions of the settlers that stonethrowing is tantamount to attempted murder; however, the formulation of the orders contains no mention that stonethrowing is attempted murder, but the penalties are similar.

LIBYA

CSSR Prime Minister Strougal Arrives 6 May

LD061425 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 6 May 84

[Text] Lubomir Strougal, CPCZ Politburo member and prime minister of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, arrived in Tripoli before noon today on a visit to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah within the framework of the cooperation between the two countries.

Staff Major 'Abd as-Salam Ahmad Jallud led those who welcomed the Czech prime minister and members of his delegation upon his arrival at Tripoli International Airport. Some members of the General People's Committee, the secretary of the Tripoli People's Committee, a number of officers of the Libyan Arab Armed Forces, the secretary of the Libyan Arab People's Bureau in Czechoslovakia, the ambassador and staff of the Czechoslovak Embassy in Tripoli, and members of the Czechoslovak community in the Jamahiriyah also took part in the welcoming ceremony.

Lubomir Strougal made a statement to the JANA correspondent in which he explained his visit falls within the framework of developing and consolidating cooperation between Czechoslovakia and the Jamahiriyah in all fields, based on the long-term treaty of friendship and cooperation between the two friendly countries, and according to which the leader of the revolution and President Gustav Husak laid the basis of the close cooperation between the two countries.

He stressed the development and strengthening of relations of friendship and cooperation between Czechoslovakia and the Jamahiriyah is very important at a time when the imperialist forces are threatening them. He said: Our aim is to project this friendship with tangible actions. We are carrying some proposals for the deepening of our friendship and cooperation.

He pointed out he will also discuss certain issues connected with the deepening of cooperation between Czechoslovakia and the Jamahiriyah in foreign policy, and in political relations; as well as economic, technical and scientific cooperation; and cooperation in education, culture and sports.

He said: I underline the need to further the friendship between Czechoslovakia and the Jamahiriyah in the present situation, because Czechoslovakia considers friendship with the Jamahiriyah to be of strategic importance.

Lubomir Strougal is accompanied by a delegation that includes Bohuslav Chnoupek, the foreign minister; Bohumil Urban, minister of foreign trade; Augustin Hubka, head of the prime minister's office; Stanislav Svodoba, deputy foreign minister; Frantisek Langer, deputy minister of foreign trade; and General Milan Gavalec, deputy chief of staff.

Talks With Jallud

LD062035 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1915 GMT 6 May 84

[Text] Tripoli, 6 May (JANA) — A round of talks was held this evening in Tripoli between Staff Major 'Abd as-Salam Jallud and Lubomir Strougal, Czech Prime minister and member of the CPCZ Central Committee Politburo, within the context of cooperative relations between the two friendly countries.

Brother Musa Ahmad Furaywab, secretary of the General People's Committee for economics and light industry, Dr 'Ali 'Abd as-Salam at-Turayki, secretary of the General People's Committee for Foreign Liaison, Mubarak ash-Shamikh, secretary of the General People's Committee for communications and maritime transport, and the secretary of the Libyan People's Bureau in Prague took part in the talks. On the Czechoslovak side, the following participated: Bohusalv Chnoupek, foreign minister; Bohumil Urban, foreign trade minister, Augustin Hubka, director of the prime minister's office, Frantisek Langer, deputy foreign trade minister, General Milan Gavalec, deputy chief of staff of the CSSR Armed Forces, and the CSSR ambassador to the Jamahiriyah.

At the beginning of the talks, Staff Maj Jallud confirmed the importance of the meeting for the consolidation of relations between the two friendly countries. He emphasized the need to consolidate their cooperation in various fields and strengthen their alliance against imperialism. Lubomir Strougal expressed the support of the Czechoslovak people, party, and government for the Jamahiriyah in its firm confrontation of the imperialist forces, confirming the socialist countries' support for and solidarity with the Libyan Arab people in its confrontation with all imperialist provocation.

JANA has learned that during the talks, three political, military, and economic subcommittees were set up to draw up an integrated program for cooperation between the two countries.

Jallud Banquet Speech

NC070900 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 7 May 84

[Text] Staff Major 'Abd as-Salim Ahmad Jallud gave a dinner last night in honor of Czechoslovak Prime Minister Lubomir Strougal and his delegation. During the dinner, speeched were exchanged. Maj Jallud delivered a speech in which he welcomed the Czechoslovak visitor and his delegation. He said: After the revolution it was natural that our relations should develop with the Socialist countries and [especially] with Czechoslovakia, because this came within the context of our revolutionary trends and within the framework of building our relations on progressive and socialist bases. In light of this concept and this trend, the Libyan Arab people's relations with the Czechoslovak people developed in all spheres. He explained that these relations culminated in the treaty of friendship and cooperation signed between the two friendly countries, under which the bases for cooperation were laid by the brother leader of the revolution and by President Gustav Husak — as an inevitable result of their being in one trench — as well as for developing relations between the two countries in all spheres.

Jallud added this treaty has placed relations between the two friendly countries in their true perspective. The treaty has been signed, and we believe both in shouldering our responsibility toward it and in implementing all its inherent moral and material obligations. This visit and the lengthy talks we held today are within this framework and within this trend.

In his speech, Maj Jallud stressed that the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic is among the socialist countries that have understood the transformations being made by the Libyan Arab people on Libyan territory. We are proud of this understanding and greatly appreciate it. These popular, democratic, and socialist transformations are an escalation of the struggle for socialism and for eliminating exploitation, repression, and injustice everywhere in the world. They are also part of the revolutionary theory of our struggle against capitalism, imperialism, neo-colonialism, and against exploitation and injustice.

Maj Jallud explained that out of this premise comes the basis for an unlimited development in our relations in view of the common understanding of the transformations being made in the two countries in favor of socialism, revolution, and freedom. This understanding is necessary for two nations who believe in and exercise with conviction their role in one trench and on one front.

Major Jallud explained that at this juncture, for the causes of revolution and liberation and when the world is witnessing an imperialist-reactionary onslaught, the talks held today confirmed [words indistinct] that this visit was timely. We have found ourselves speaking the same language, making the same analysis, and drawing the same conclusion, which means that we will work united as a result of this analysis. Reaching the same analysis, the same thinking, and the same conclusion leads us to joint work.

He said: We in the Jamahiriyah are very proud of our relations with the socialist countries because these relations are not based on selfish and materialistic interests, but on an ideological and political stand. The world is witnessing grave events that are developing in a dramatic way. The movement of the socialist revolution is witnessing a tug-of-war; it is witnessing a confrontation between the socialist-progressive camp and the imperialist-reactionary camp. It is a decisive battle in which the imperialist forces, capitalist forces, and capitalist reactionary regimes that exist on aggression must be persuaded of our steadfastness and that confrontation is not in their interests. They willconsequently resort to reason, and we will lay down the bases for respect for ideologies and doctrines and put an end to confrontation and aggression, or the detente dictum will irreversibly come to an end.

He added that at a time when, because of the revolutionary incitement by Libya, we are believed to have succeeded in getting rid of the psychological defeat inflicted on the Arab citizen, we find that U.S. imperialism is trying to exploit the cheap success which it achieved in Grenada and is trying to inflict a hostile and psychological defeat on the progressive forces in the world.

He explained that at a time when a difficult choice is imposed on the socialist world between accepting challenge and armament or accepting socialist transformation and raising the standard of living, we find that the achievements in the socialist world and the developing world are being exposed to danger. In the same context comes the attempt to strike at the Great 1 September Revolution, because if the imperialist forces succeeded in striking the Great 1 September Revolution, the would also succeed in striking at the other progressive positions in the world, no matter where they are.

He added that since the outbreak of the Great 1 September Revolution we have been resisting the economic and military aggression, Zionist terrorism, the war of the naval fleets and AWACS, the war of starvation, the psychological war, and the cheap propaganda war.

He explained that although the imperialist forces have failed in all these wars they have not desisted, but have tried once again and have begun a political, propaganda, terroristic, and economic blockade of the Libyan Arab people.

Staff Maj Jallud affirmed the Libyan Arab people cannot be defeated nor can a blockade be imposed on them. Neither do they think of the imperialist plots to impose a blockade on them but are thinking of severing their relations with them [the imperialists] because this is the right course and the historical option. They will triumph in the end.

He added: The Libyan Arab people have staged the popular revolution and have established the people's authority. They cannot be defeated nor can a blockade be imposed on them because they can live off the bounties of their land. They possess their weapons and the United States cannot defeat the new generation — the generation of the Al-Jamahiriyah. To defeat the Libyan Arab people is impossible. They [the United States] are ploughing the sea and are rowing against history. He added: For years now, Reagan has been trying to drag West Europe into a confrontation against the Libyan Arab people but the socialist democratic forces, the labor organizations, and the democratic parties and forces in West Europe have frustrated his attempts. Regrettably, however, Reagan recently succeeded in dragging the British Government in this direction when they fabricated a problem against the Libyan People's Bureau in London as a justification, so that the British Government may join the United States in its aggressive and economic action against the Libyan Arab people.

He explained that the fabrication of this ridiculous stand that is disgracing Britain, which claims to be civilized, has exposed this game, and it has become clear to every sane person that it is a premeditated incident. He affirmed that it is not strange for Thatcher to link British policy with that of the United States and to confiscate Britain's independent decisionmaking in the interest of the United States.

Staff Major Jallud pointed out that the capitalist world has appointed itself as trustee of the world and is categorizing who is a terrorist and who is not. In the past, they described our fathers and grandfathers as bandits, when they were struggling against the fascist Italian invasion. They are now describing the revolutionaries of the Horn of Africa and SWAPO as well as the Palestinian strugglers as terrorists. Britain is also describing the Irish revolutionaries as terrorists.

Staff Maj Jallud added: If anybody is to be described as a terrorist, this is Thatcher and the British Government because she has agreed to receive next month the head of the biggest terrorist racist regime in the world — the prime minister of South Africa — in a flagrant defiance of the African and world public opinion. She also received recently the president of the Zionist regime in occupied Palestine.

Staff Maj Jallud pointed out that at a time when Libya, Syria, Ethiopia, Cuba, Nicaragua, and all the progressive forces in the world are being subjected to plotting and aggression, an imperialist-reactionary onslaught is being launched on the Arab area and on the southern part of the African continent to bestow legitimacy on and recognize two racist regimes, the one in South Africa and the one in occupied Palestine.

In his speech, Maj Jallud lauded the heroic struggle of the Lebanese people and the Lebanese nationalist forces, which culminated in the abrogation of the agreement of shame between the Lebanese Governmet and the Zionist enemy and in putting an end to the series of defeats and to the capitulationist agreements. He added that the Lebanese people have been able to decry the Zionist enemy's arrogance. They have not only abrogated the agreement of shame but also have abolished for good the series of unilateral agreements with the Zionist enemy. He affirmed that this will arouse the helpless Egyptian masses and incite them — from a national, patriotic, Islamic, and revolutionary standpoint, an honorable standpoint — to find themselves compelled to tear up the stable Camp David agreement and, subsequently, to resist the attempts to dupe and tame the Arab masses into convincing them to recognize the Zionist enemy.

Staff Maj Jallud added that the Lebanese masses have set an example and have given their view on this matter. This view will be the view of all the Arab masses from the [Atlantic] Ocean to the [Persian] Gulf. This view will be the deciding factor in the Arab nation's struggle against the enemy.

In his speech, Staff Maj Jallud emphasized: Since we have accepted confronting the imperialist states, we are relying on the masses of our Arab nation and the progressive forces. We are also relying on our alliance with the socialist states led by the Soviet Union, which is regarded as a loyal and a historical friend not only of the Libyan people but also of the whole Arab nation.

Staff Maj Jallud pointed out that Czechoslovakia, by playing its role in building relations between the Arab nation and the socialist bloc since 'Abd an-Nasir ended the monopoly of the Western weapons and concluded the first arms deal with Czechoslovakia, has become morally and historically responsible for the relations between the Arab nation and the socialist bloc countries.

Continuing, Staff Maj Jallud said those confronting the Libyan people should know the Libyan people are capable of defeating them. They should also know they are not only confronting the Libyan people but also the Arab nation and the socialist bloc led by the Soviet Union and the peace - and freedom-loving forces in the world. Furthermore, Staff Maj Jallud said, Libya is not isolated geographically, and it is impossible to isolate it because it is part of an all-out confrontation. Consequently, we have confidence in ourselves and we know what we do and what we want.

In conclusion, Staff Maj Jallud expressed his conviction that the visit of the Czechoslovak prime minister and his delegation will achieve the desired results.

SUDAN

President Numayri Addresses New Cabinet

JN061550 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1415 GMT 6 May 84

[Text] Khartoum, 6 May (SUNA) — President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri has noted the series of events witnessed by some of the southern regions of our country. They were aimed at obstructing the march of development through a strategic scheme and at dealing hostile blows to halt our national thrust toward development and construction. This was accompanied by a vicious media campaign aimed against the country's noble Islamic course and its return to the roots of its advanced civilization. Indeed, this campaign was not aimed against Sudan as a country or at its leaders as much as it was at aborting enlightement, the correct path, belief, and Islam in this corner of the world not only because it was regarded as the birth of a new revolution that advocates Islam but also as an example of a country that can stand fast with Islam and belief in the face of schemes of containment, polarization, and subjugation to covetous domination. This was in the president's speech before the expanded meeting of the new cabinet this morning.

President Numayri added: Within the context and through these events internal attacks and designs were plotted to compliment the designs of the external onslaught. A more dangerous aspect was aimed at instilling despair to counter the country's Islamic awakening and renaissance.

President Numayri said: The objective was, and will continue to be for a long time, a mere hope to which the hearts aspire when in fact the application of Islam is unconquerable by corruption, abomination, the illegitimate and unacceptable in the law of God and the course of his prophet.

President Numayri added: Thus, it was during the practical application of the Islamic course and not in its absence that the enemies sought to spread anarchy and corrupt the people's lives and values. We saw that during the practical application of the Islamic course, the enemies aimed to strike at our national unity. They conspired against our national unity and us and aimed to strike at our beloved south. They even planned to attack our national sovereignty by carrying out the treacherous raid against the national capital.

President Numayri added: Then the phenomenom of work stoppages appeared under the pretext of making demands against a regime, in which the people represent authority under their strong alliance. The workers in this regime are partners to this authority. They are the authority. An authority under which partners and not disputing parties tackle disputes. An authority whose regulations organize the settlement of disputes in a clear

and decisive manner and do not include strikes and stoppage of work. However, the issue was not one of making demands but of weakening the internal front that enables foreign conspiracies to assume their role and achieve their objectives.

President Numayri added: While some demands were being met and others being discussed, work ceased and some workers began denying the people their rights. There were demands which the state adopted before the workers had mentioned them not because these demands were made by a certain group but because they were the demands of all workers. The president of the republic formed a committee to review the policy of salaries and service conditions. However, the scenario of stoppages continued sometimes with a prior warning of few hours and sometimes without warning.

President Numayri said: If in normal times we were in need of chastity and refraining from doing anything that angers God, we should have been more chaste and further from corruption while facing enemies who are not only lying in wait for us, but also sabotaging our country and rising against our sovereignty.

President Numayri added: How much we needed pure faith and steadfastness by which we could encounter hardships. However, some of us found in what is facing us an opportunity to help those who want to swoop down on us. President Numayri continued: Nevertheless, we do not press hard on ourselves to encounter what is facing us, but act leniently in the name of freedom [words indistinct].

The president said: I do not want to embark on further details of other features, nor do I want to talk about smuggling and its size, about anarchy and its effects, or about corruption and corrupt ones because they will soon appear before the people's courts and justice, God willing.

President Numayri said: This stage has required us to adopt the measures we have adopted. These measures are not merely protection measures against a definite danger, but are primarily a protection of gains, accomplishments, and sacrifices for which we paid souls, blood, and martyrs. They are measures to protect our national unity, pan-Arab pride, great development march, and legitimate ambition through the sweat and effort of people who worked hard and accomplished things which (?should not be given to the devils) who are our enemies abroad and their agents inside.

In his address, President Numayri indicated that the change in positions was entirely aimed at meeting the requirements of a new stage that requires a new method of action and accomplishment. Every time has its own men. President Numayri added that the arena of national work is open for those working in the positions of the political and executive leadership. It is also open for every citizen in any position in all the arenas of honorable work. He said that a long companionship of struggle cannot be severed by a decision and that a long comradeship of struggle cannot be judged by a position you occupy or give up.

In his speech today, President Numayri also affirmed that the new, renewing, and genuine May Revolution has been a target. Expanding the leadership's base and creating opportunities for showing the activities of these leaders will remain a target. He also said chances for national action for the sake of Sudan and the revolution are not restricted to those who occupy leading positions but are practiced by them and by other people. President Numayri also explained his view of the method of action, saying it is the duty of the leadership in accordance with the constitutional responsibility and it is the duty of the employees in accordance with authorizations by the leadership.

President Numayri also defined the features of action during the coming stage. He disclosed 15 points, asserting that work is worship, duty, right, honor, and life. He added that he would not allow work to be merely a luxury, prestige, a source of living, and a means for spending time. It should be a continued effort by the citizen to serve his homeland, and it is not a compulsory duty because any citizen can determine to work or not. But once he works, he should work with complete seriousness. There should be no anarchy, negligence, suspension, or even a threat to suspend it. He should not use work as a means for pressure. This will never be tolerated. He who wants to work will work, and those who do not want to work should quit and never return.

President Numayri also explained that the service conditions as a complete form cannot be divided into parts, and we cannot deal with some parts as rights and other parts as duties because work is a complete form. He also asserted that the legal channels and means are the only way to begin a dialogue. Those who reject these channels will be deterred by the law, which has full authority to remove the handicapped, the disabled, and the negligent without any delay. He added that delegation of authority is the most important factor for imposing discipline, explaining there is no use in concentrating authority in upper levels.

President Numayri also announced there is no room in labor for mediations, favoritism, nepotism, and flattery. At the work site, there is nothing other than work, and the best place for personal relationships and social activities is outside the work site. He added that he had ordered all the media organs to be the eyes of the people and to spot any corruption regardless of its nature, motives, and size as long as it favors personal interests at the expense of general welfare. He also asserted every citizen will be protected only by integrity, the soundness of conscience, and distance from areas of suspicion.

President Numayri asserted there is no room for creating empires and isolated islands and there is no room for individual behavior and dependence on a handful of individuals. He also called for devoting work through the institutions and organs to the achievement of more creativity and modernization. He also explained that responsibility for confronting the conspiracy aimed at the homeland's unity, progress, and march toward achieving the objectives is not restricted to the competent security organs alone, but is the responsibility of every citizen at his work site.

President Numayri said the Sudanese experiment regarding the system of rule is a unique experiment not only in its integration with Sudan's geographical, demographic, social, and economic character but also in the leadership's ability to promote the experiment and avoid any stagnation. He charged that workers

should be fully acquainted with the nature of the system of rule. He said the Constitution, pertinent regulations, the revolution's charters, the president's speeches, the comprehensive political program, and the other documents that define the general policy of the state should be within reach of all the leadership responsible for planning, implementation, analysis, and following up.

President Numayri instructed the ministers to lead workers and pray collectively at the prescribed times. He explained that efficiency can only be achieved through justice. He said it is illogical to demand efficiency in performance from those who feel they have been unjustly treated. He instructed that superiors and subordinates be treated equally. He said that stagnation in a certain position will eventually lead to total stagnation. Thus change will be needed within the context of working needs, particularly regarding those directly related to the public.

President Numayri charged there should be field inspections and surprise visits to work sites to discover mistakes before they worsen and thus prevent corruption from prevailing.

He said religious seminars and religious education, particularly in the fields of upholding noble values, good conduct, self-restraint, and good treatment, will help employees in alleviating the strain of public service. He called for upholding the word of God, spreading justice and security, and establishing the foundations of a righteous society. He affirmed that the Sudanese are good people and that the land of Sudan is a good land.

West Agrees to Reschedule Sudan's Debts

LD041500 Paris International Service in French 1245 GMT 4 May 84

[Text] Following a meeting of Western creditors of Sudan held in Paris which ended yesterday evening, the government of Marshal Numayri obtained a rescheduling over 16 years of the part of its foreign debts falling due this year, approximately $300 million.

According to a communique from the French Finance Ministry, the Western countries are sensitive to the efforts at recovery undertaken by the Sudanese Government, and this justifies this new indirect financial assistance.

WESTERN SAHARA

Saharan Official Discusses Moroccan Wall Strategy

LD042307 Algiers Domestic Service in French 2200 GMT 4 May 84

[Text] Morocco has engaged in a military escalation with the construction of a wall of defense from Zaag to Hausa. This revelation was made by a high-ranking Saharan official, Bashir Mustapha Sayed. Nearly 120,000 men, according to the Saharan official, have been called in for this task, financed notably by the United States and France. Bashir Mustapha Sayed does not exclude the installation of another wall which would run from Zaag to Tifariti if that under construction is not successful.

This military escalation, in Bashir Sayed's opinion, is essentially motivated by the total diplomatic isolation of Morocco, caused by her refusal to apply in its entirety the resolution of the 19th OAU summit. The strategy of the wall, he added, is to show an obvious will to internationalize the conflict, or to regionalize it by threatening neighboring countries. Recalling further the Saharan riposte, Bashir Mustapha indicated the Saharan People's Liberation Army is adapting to this new situation, as is shown by the victories over the Moroccan troops.

APS Reports on Military Situation

LD051328 Algiers APS in English 1008 GMT 5 May 84

[Text] Sadr, 5/5/84, (APS) — The military situation in Western Sahara still stirs growing concern since Rabat is determinedly committed in the military escalation.

After it strengthened the first defensive belt meant for protecting the useful triangle, Morocco is presently trying to build the defense wall starting from Zaag (locality in south Morocco) to Hausa. This locality, temporary capital of SADR, is under the control of the Saharan Popular Liberation Army which broke, a few days ago, the progress of Moroccan troops, inflicting their heavy losses.

According to a Saharan responsible [as received], Mr Bashir Sayed, member of the Polisario Front Executive Committee, the Moroccan strategy can be amounted to three phases. The first phase consisted of extending the "useful triangle" defense or the line called Dilmi, by achieving a belt Ras el Khannfra-Bu Craa. The second one, finished up by the beginning of March enabled the edification [as received] of a wall Bu craa-Amgala [APS spelling] and the installation of a defence line from Amgala to landmark 35, encroaching up on many kilometres of the Mauritanian territory. The third phase, under way, can be the construction o. a belt Zaag-Hausa.

This military escalation is basically dictated by the total diplomatic isolation of Morocco, which henceforth explains its refusal to carry out the resolution 104 of the 19th DAU summit, backed by the international community, and the explosive socio-economic situation due to the war in Western Sahara.

"The wall strategy, the Saharan responsible precised, is also meant for internationalizing the conflict or regionalizing it through the threat of neighbour countries. [sentence as received]

"We are aware of motivations of this plan and these objectives, and we are resolutely determined to thwart them," he pointed out underlining "Moroccan [words indistinct] Sadr."

Evoking the Saharan riposte, Mr Bashir Mustapha Sayed said the Saharan Popular Liberation Army is coping with this situation as victories it is winning reveal it.

ETHIOPIA

Convoy Attacked by Somali Abo Front Fighters

EA021544 (Clandestine) Voice of Western Somalia and Abo Liberation Front in Somali 1030 GMT 2 May 84

[Text] On 26 April 1984 the gallant fighters of the Somali Abo Liberation Front launched a surprise attack on a convoy of 10 trucks of the militia of the Addis Ababa regime passing near the (Araday) area in the El Kere District of the Bale region. In their attack the Somali Abo fighters destroyed two vehicles, killing all soldiers on board. The reports reaching us from the fighters say that the rest of the convoy was forced to return to base.

EPLF Issues Statement on 8 Days of Fighting

EA052111 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1115 GMT 5 May 84

[Text] A statement we received today from the office of the Eritrean Peoples Liberation Front, EPLF, here in Mogadishu says that the gallant fighters of the front [words indistinct] east of the Eritrean territory which lasted for some days ended with heavy casualties and humiliating defeat for the enemy Abyssinian troops.

The statement adds that the actual fighting lasted for over 8 days, during which time the Abyssinian forces attempted several times to recapture their former base which they had lost to the ELPF fighters last year on higher ground [word indistinct] in Nacfa area. The Abyssinians, who sent in over 1,700 solders, suffered a heavy loss of men and material. The Abyssinians lost 330 soldiers killed and 480 others wounded, while the rest were forced to retreat leaving behind their dead, wounded, and a very large quantity of arms and ammunition.

The statement released from the EPLF office here in Mogadishu adds that in another engagement between the EPLF forces and the Abyssinian troops, the latter lost 192 soldiers killed and 268 wounded. In the fighting, which took place on May at [passage indistinct]. The statement adds that between April and 3 May over (?36) Abyssinian soldiers surrendered to the EPLF fighters.

KENYA

Moi Calls for Police Crackdown on Thugs, Corruption

EA041407 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1015 GMT 4 May 84

[Excerpt] His Excellency President Daniel arap Moi has called on the police force to crack down on thugs throughout the country. The president has warned members of the police force against befriending thugs and reminded them that they had the duty of protecting wananchi [citizens] and their property. President Moi was speaking during the passing out parade of recruits at the police training college in Kiganjo today. He said that it is the responsibility of the police to ensure that all laws of the country were followed to the letter and that wananchi were going about their businesses without fear or harassment.

Turning to rumors and rumormongers, the president wondered how people could spread rumors without the police taking action. He directed them to investigate all rumors and, if necessary, apprehend the source of the rumor. He pointed out that the police should be alert wherever they are.

The president authorized the commissioner of police to fire any police officer found to be inefficient and lax, irrespective of his position in the force. The president said he had faith in the police force and commended the commissioner, Mr Bernard Njiinu, for improving and strengthening the force.

Talking on the misuse of vehicles belonging to parastatals [semi official agencies], the president called on the police to take action against the offenders. He noted with concern that vehicles belonging to the parastatals were being used during weekends and even after official working hours. Saying that the police had done a good job in reducing the misuse of government vehicles, the president asked them to ensure that parastatals followed suit.

Asking the police to be humble in their work, he cautioned them against bending laws to suit themselves by framing charges against innocent people.

Troops Sent to West Porot To Hunt Bandits, Guns

EA041353 Nairobi KNA in English 1145 GMT 4 May 84

[Text] West Pokot May 4 — West Pokot DC [district commissioner] Mr Peter Langat on behalf of the government announced yesterday that all people who deserted their homes when Kacherliba Division was (?cleared) to net criminals and recover illegal guns to return to their homes immediately. Government forces were flown to the area following sporadic gun firing by bandits, who attacked and killed innocent people after burning their manyattas [settlements] and looting everything, leaving the survivors virtually destitutes.

The DC, who was accompanied throughout by an army commander and West Pokot OCPD, [expansion unknown] flew in a helicopter to assess the situation in affected areas and also held meetings warning that nobody will be allowed to keep a gun illegally in the area any more. At Kasei Centre, where bandits attacked the Kenya Army two days ago on patrol, the DC reminded them that days when the government persuaded them to surrender were over and advised them to come out on their own or face the law.

While at Marich and Ortum centres, Signr Division, the DC gave them seven days to surrender all illegal guns to the nearest police station or chiefs offices. The operation, he said, will be started in the area after days to search every house. He urged parents to return their children to their various schools to avoid being left behind by other areas in the country.

Meanwhile, the DC claimed that all leaders in the area who involve themselves in criminal activities are now known and unless they change they will have nobody to blame.

Absentee Landlords May Lose Land Titles

EA041344 Nairobi KNA in English 1520 GMT 3 May 84

[Text] Kilifi, May 3 — The government would take all land belonging to absent landlords, especially in the coast province, and allocate it to the landless wananchi. This was said by the minister for lands and settlement, Mr Paul J. Ngei when he addressed leaders at Kilifi county council hall, yesterday, during a day's tour of Kilifi district. Mr Ngei noted that there were large tracts of land lying idle which belonged to absent landowners, most of whom, he said were living in Europe. He added the government was trying all possible means to settle those without land instead of being found digging along roadsides for a living. The minister said there was need for the landless to be settled to make the national food production policy a reality in the country.

He cautioned political leaders against deceiving wananchi that they would do this or that for them in a bid to safeguard their votes. Mr Ngei also called on the leaders to educate wananchi on the importance of getting title deeds to help in securing development loans from the banks and other lending institutions.

He was accompanied by his assistant minister, Mr Andrew Ngumba, top ministerial officials, the four Kilifi members of parliament, civic leaders and the Kilifi DC, Mr Samuel Komu.

He said there was no need to buy food from other countries while the country had sufficient rains and fertile soil in which all types of crops could be grown to feed the population. He called on the farmers to come out and get their land certificates and regretted that only 2,000 title deeeds have been collected. There were 8,626 titles uncollected in the district, he said.

SOMALIA

Romanian Delegation on 5-Day Visit Begins Talks

EA052132 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1115 GMT 5 May 84

[Excerpt] Talks on cooperation between the Somali Democratic Republic and the Socialist Republic of Romania started today at the Somali Democratic Republic Ministry of National Planning here in Mogadishu. The talks, covering the agricultural, livestock, fisheries, industries, mineral resources, and commerce sectors, began in an atmosphere of complete friendship, understanding, and desire for the speedy implementation of all the points discussed and agreed in earlier talks.

Challe Brigadier General Ahmed Suleiman Abdulle, member of the Political Committee of the SRSP Central Committee and minister for national planning, headed the Somali Democratic Republic delegation to the talks. The Romanian delegation was headed by Minister of State for Agriculture and Food Industry Marin Capisizu and his delegation, who arrived in the Somali Democratic Republic this morning for an official visit. The Romanian ambassador in the Somali Democratic Republic also attended.

The talks between the two sides also centered on the speedy promotion of the projects jointly funded by the Somali Democratic Republic and the Socialist Republic of Romania. The projects jointly funded by the Somali Democratic Republic and the Socialist republic of Romania include the Balaad (?seed) plant and the experimental fishing program in the Somali Democratic Republic. During the meeting this morning a technical committee to work out definite projects was appointed. The committee will also advise the two nations how to speed up the implementation of the projects.

The Romanian delegation arrived in the Somali Democratic Republic this morning for a 5-day official visit.

Radio Halgan Notes DFSS Appeal for Refugee Aid

LD032211 (Clandestine) Radio Halgan in Somali to Somalia 1800 GMT 3

[Text] An official statement released today by the Democratic Front for the Salvation of Somalia, DFSS, wing of the Somali opposition forces, calls upon the world at large to dispatch urgent aid to the Somali refugees who have fled from the country. The statement disclosed that thousands of Somalis have fled from their homes to African countries neighboring Somalia, the Gulf region, Europe, the USA, and Canada in search of shelter and refuge from the continuing political oppression, massacre, indiscriminate arrests, imprisonment, and torture unleashed on them by the dictatorial regime of General Siad Barre. Many of the refugees have fled from the torture chambers of Siad's dictatorial regime, said the statement.

The statement adds that hundreds of thousands of Somali refugees have crossed the common borders Somalia shares with neighboring countries in the past few years, in particular to Ethiopia, where over 66 percent of the 300,000 refugees are Somalis who have fled from the terror regime of Mogadishu.

The DFSS, says this statement is to draw the attention of the world community to the grave and heart-breaking situation facing Somali refugees who, having fled from that country, are now roaming from place to place in search of basic human needs. Therefore, the statement says, the front, speaking in the name of Somalis who fled their homes, appeals for humanitarian and brotherly assistance from the people of the world to urgently and sincerely dispatch aid to the suffering people who have been affected by political oppression. The statement, released by the DFSS wing of the Somali opposition forces, said that Somali refugees now urgently need blankets, tents to shelter them from the bitter cold of the uninhabited areas where they are now languishing, food, medicine, schools, and guidance to extricate them from their current plight.

Similarly, the DFSS wing of the Somali opposition forces in its statement appeals to neighboring African countries, in particular Ethiopia and other brotherly nations of East Africa and the Horn, to extend humanitarian assistance to Somali refugees who have fled from their home country because they could not stand the savage political oppression of the despicable regime of Mohamed Siad Barre.

CAMEROON

Government Admits Martial Law in Effect in Yaounde

AB071021 Paris AFP in English 1016 GMT 7 May 84

[Text] Yaounde, May 7 (AFP) — A state of emergency and martial law has been in effect in the Yaounde area since April 18, the Cameroon Government revealed today. It published a decree issued by President Paul Biya 12 days after an abortive attempt to topple him, endowing the civil and military authorities with special powers for a 6-month period. Article Eight of the decree said that martial law (?is) applicable in the area concerned and could be extended to the whole of the country. Unofficial sources have said that 35 people were executed last Tuesday after a court martial in the wake of the coup, which was put down by loyalist forces. The government has refused to confirm reports of the trial or executions.

Opposition Member Criticizes Biya's Policy

AB041821 Paris AFP in French 1621 GMT 4 May 84

[Text] Paris, 4 May (AFP) — The trials of persons accused of taking part in last 6 April coup attempt in Yaounde began last Friday and cannot be materially completed owing to the large number of people who were arrested, an official of the Union of Cameroonian Peoples [UPC] — a banned opposition party in Cameroon — asserted in Paris on Friday. Simeon Kuissu, the UPC deputy general secretary, made this statement during a press conference he gave the day after information was published that some persons have reportedly been executed in Yaounde, but could not give any details in this connection. According to the Cameroonian authorities, more than 1,000 civilians and soldiers have been arrested after the coup attempt. The UPC official announced that he has sent a telegram to President Paul Biya, and has requested "an implacable and firm," but not hasty, justice. Mr Kuissu criticized President Biya's policy, which, according to him, is "incoherent and unclear," and also requested the extradition of former President Ahmadou Ahidjo, who is now living in the south of France.

Civilians Believed To Be Among Executed

AB050645 Paris AFP in English 1852 GMT 4 May 84

[Text] Yaounde, May 4 (AFP) — Civilians were among the people believed to have been executed on Tuesday at Mbalmayo some 50 km (30 miles) south of here, various unofficial sources said today. However, the sources added, most of those executed were military men, notably members of the Republican Guard, which was essentially responsible for the coup attempt. Civilians were implicated in the course of inquiries by the Cameroon authorities into the putsch bid against President Paul Biya, notably for having financed the plot. Armed Forces Minister Gilbert Andre Tsoungui, some days after the coup attempt, publicily put the blame on certain businessmen, naming,in particular, Issa Adoum, director general of the National Rural Development Fund. Several heads of other state corporations were also arrested after the coup bid, but it was not known if they had since been implicated in the events of April 6 and their aftermath. Among those arrested were the managing director of the state airline, Amadou Bello, and that of the National Electricity Company, Marcel Ndjifendi.

The situation in the capital has meanwhile nearly returned to normal, although military roadblocks are still in evidence at night. According to the government, 70 people died in the coup bid, while usually reliable sources have said that about 500 military personnel and many civilians were killed.

DPRK Parliamentarians End Visit; Depart

AB051045 Yaounde Domestic Service in French 0600 GMT 5 May 84

[Text] The DPRK parliamentary delegation which has been in our country for the past 5 days left Cameroon yesterday. The visit of the North Korean parliamentarians was mainly marked by their visit to the president of the National Assembly, Honorable Solomon Tandeng Muna, and to Foreign Minister Felix Tonye Mbog.

CHAD

GUNT Details 'Readiness' To Talk With Ndjamena

AB061051 Paris AFP in French 0939 GMT 6 May 84

[Text] Paris, 6 May (AFP) — The Transitional National Union Government of Chad [GUNT], opposed to Hissein Habre's government, has notified the Congolese authorities of its readiness to take part in a conference on reconciliation in Chad, either in Brazzaville or in any other city, and as soon as possible, Adoum Yacoub, special adviser to Goukouni Oueddei, stated in Paris on Sunday. Passing through Paris after several weeks' stay in Brazzaville, Mr Yacoub told AFP that the note sent to the Congolese authorities, "and which was initially taken by Ndjamena as a possible mediation," carried the following points:

1. "The GUNT is ready to meet the FAN, Hissein Habre's faction, at any place, provided this meeting will bring about a peaceful solution to the Chadian conflict."
2. "Any conference for reconciliation and peace in Chad should be placed under the auspcies of the OAU, which should sponsor and participate in such a conference."
3. "If all the conditions for such a conference are met, the GUNT and Goukouni Oueddei, its president, are ready to participate in it any time and at any place."

According to Mr Yacoub, such a conference should take place at the highest level, then, if necessary, it should be followed by a meeting of experts from each side. He added that the Congolese Government has undertaken to help in organizing such a conference "without any preconditions on its side." Mr Yacoub also indicated that, apart from contacts with Brazzaville, the Ndjamena authorities had also approached the Algerian Government for a possible mediation. "The fact that the government of Ndjamena approached almost simultaneously two progressive African countries, can only be interpreted by us as a dilatory maneuver aimed at causing the failure of any attempt at reconciliation," he said. Mr Yacoub said the GUNT had already

demonstrated its good will by attending last January's conference on Chad in Addis Ababa, a conference which Hissein Habre refused to attend, he stated. "We are therefore expecting a gesture from Ndjamena, Paris, or from Kinshasa. France should not keep silent. It should put pressure on Hissein Habre to negotiate, otherwise he will not do so, Mr Yacoub stated.

Mr Yacoub formally denied reports that many GUNT supporters had rallied to the Ndjamena authorities some weeks ago. He put at eight the number of those supporters who, according to him, had rallied to Ndjamea "for penal reasons — many have committed crimes and are being wanted by the GUNT authorities — or for personal reasons." "We are engaged in the search for a peaceful solution to the Chadian conflict," Mr Yacoub stated. "If we do not find this solution, then there will be war. We have not drawn a 'Red Line' and we feel we are in Chad, whether it is north or south of this line. We cannot, in fact, accept that this Red Line, which was drawn by France, should implicitly question the territorial integrity of Chad and its borders inherited from colonialism."

GUNT Leader Agrees to Reconciliation Talks

AB051043 (Clandestine) Bardai Chadian National Radio in French 1800 GMT 4 May 84

[Text] After a private visit to Algeria, Comrade Goukouni Oueddei, president of the Transitional National Union Government of Chad [GUNT], told reporters in Tripoli, where he stopped over, that he had agreed to a reconciliation roundtable conference to be held in Algiers on condition that such a conference is sponsored by the OAU. This statement by the head of state shows the GUNT's steady attitude in connection with the diplomatic efforts made by some African countries toward the return of peace in Chad. However, French-American imperialism and their African agents do not hide their hostility toward the settlement of the Chadian crisis within the framework of the OAU. In this connection, imperialist circles continue their disparagement campaign against the current chairman of the continental organization. In any case, this is a favorite strategy of the imperialist forces, and it is precisely within this framework that one should place the diplomatic efforts of the imperialists to detatch the document on the Chadian crisis from the OAU's scrutiny.

Goukouni Denies 'Lies' by Ndjamena 'Puppets'

AB040955 (Clandestine) Bardai Chadian National Radio in French 1800 GMT 3 May 84

[Summary]"In a communique just published, the president of the Transitional National Union Government [GUNT] has pointed out that for some days now the media of the conservative forces in Africa and elsewhere have been reporting that a number of the GUNT's noncommissioned officers have joined the reactionary clique of the neocolonist administration in Ndjamena and have been trying to distort events by giving them an international significance they do not (?deserve)." The president stated: The noncommissioned officers, whose false statements were carried by the FAN radio and reported by the foreign media, are led by Saleh Adoum — alias Saleh Salimi — who is notorious for his changes of position. The communique of the GUNT president — which did not recall the sadly eventful political and military career of this traitor — denies this campaign of calumny and denigration organized by the puppets in Ndjamena and their masters. "The GUNT presidency is anxious to formally deny these lies and to invite all the international organizations and foreign media to visit the liberated areas to see things for themselves."

Opposition Discounts Claims of FAN Officials

AB042224 (Clandestine) Bardai Chadian National Radio in French 1800 GMT 4 May 84

[Text] As the saying goes, however fast a lie runs, the truth always succeeds in catching up. That is how we can interpret the false statements made by the FAN officials on the political and military situation in the south of Chad, which they describe as calm. In fact, contrary to their allegations, the elements of the National Liberation Army [ANL] duly harass the FAN positions. On 13 March, our courageous soldiers attacked FAN elements in Zindo Abdoulaye and Guidaris villages, in the Panjedo region. On the enemy side, 33 soldiers were killed and 25 weapons were captured, including (?2) automatic weapons. On the ANL side, 11 soldiers were killed. On 14 March 1984, now in Kawaya which is situated between Guidani and Dambala, in the same prefecture the result was five dead, a "Berliet" truck was destroyed, seven weapons, and 5.5 million CFA francs were captured on the enemy side, while no loss was recorded on the ANL side.

On 7 April, a FAN detachment fell into an ambush laid by ANL commandos, between Boundi and Komara, in the Moyen Chari region. The result was 13 soldiers killed and 12 weapons captured on the enemy side. On the ANL side, during an retaliatory action by the antinational forces, they (?killed a paratrooper) in the Guissingui market. Last year, a district main town, Nbounbougodou, was set ablaze, near Larmanaye, and the people of the area fled to take refuge in Cameroon.

GABON

PANA Previews French Defense Minister's Visit

AB041743 Dakar PANA in French 1454 GMT 4 May 84

[Text] Libreville, 4 May (AGP-GAB/PANA) — French Defense Minister Charles Hernu will arrive in Libreville on Saturday morning (0745 local time) for a 48-hour visit to Gabon. The visit will center on bilateral military cooperation. Shortly after his arrival in the Gabonese capital, the French minister will have talks with his Gabonese counterpart, Julien Mpouho-Epigat. The talks will be followed by a working session that will be attended by members of the two delegations. He will later be received in audience by President Omar Bongo with whom he will have lunch. In the afternoon, Mr Hernu will visit the Gabonese national gendarmerie school and will be introduced to French technical experts as well as specially employed French soldiers in Gabon. On Sunday morning, Mr Hernu will go on an excursion to Pointe-Denis, a tourist attraction, located on the coastal area of Libreville. He will lunch there with French Ambassador Pierre Dabezies.

On Monday, the French minister will visit the 600-man strong De Gaulle Camp, a Libreville base of the 6th Infantry Marine Battalion (6th BIMA), as well as the detachment of the French Air Force. He will inspect the three Mirage-5 airplanes purchased by Gabon and which are expected to arrive in Libreville on 7 May. On board a helicopter, he will later visit a commando and jungle combat training center of the French troops in Gabon. The French defense minister will leave Libreville on Sunday afternoon (1500 local time). Technical assistance is one of the major items of the military cooperation between the two countries. In 1984, the same source added, 130 French officers and junior officers are operating within the Gabonese Armed Forces (FAG) and occupying high technical jobs, posts of technical advisers at the headquarters, in particular, and sometimes command posts. The Mvengue Air Base (southeast of the country) is under the command of a junior French officer as was, until last December, the Gabonese National Marine. The number of these instructors, however, is falling every year. From nearly 80 men at Gabon's independence in 1960, the number has gone up to 170 between 1975-196 before coming down later.

In the field of cooperation, it was also stressed, French military schools receive every year about 250 Gabonese trainees in all fields. Nearly 2,500 Gabonese officers and junior officers have been trained in France since 1960.

Hernu Arrives

AB051151 Paris AFP in French 1049 GMT 5 May 84

[Text] Libreville, 5 May (AFP) — The French minister of defense, Charles Hernu, said upon his arrival in Libreville this morning on a 48-hour official visit that he hoped the French troops "will withdraw as quickly as possible" from Chad "soon after the withdrawal of the Libyan troops" from the country. "We have the time," the French minister told the press. "We are in Chad to assert the credibility of France's words," he added after recalling that the French Army intervened in Chad last 6 August under the defense agreements signed between Ndjamena and Paris. Mr Hernu at the same time restated his desire "for a diplomatic solution" to the Chadian conflict "to ensure the integrity and integrality" of this state. During his visit, Charles Hernu will be received by Gabonese President Omar Bongo. He will hold many rounds of talks with the Gabonese counterpart, Julien Mpouho-Epigat. According to Mr Hernu, relations between France and Gabon are "exemplary and unique in the world." "I did not come to Libreville to solve problems, but to strengthen the already excellent relations exisiting" between France and Gabon.

ZAIRE

Marshal Mobutu Briefs Cabinet on French Aid

AB051250 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1112 GMT 5 May 84

[Text] Kinshasa, 5 May (AZAP) — The French Government is to put a loan of Fr100 million at the disposal of Zaire, the founding-chairman of the MPR, Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko, announced during a cabinet meeting on Friday. Information and Propaganda Minister Sakombi Inongo and spokesman for the cabinet stated that such a loan will be subject to negotiations between Zaire and France, adding that a Zairian delegation will soon go to France to finalize the terms of the agreement and present projects which will be financed with that loan. President Mobutu, who was invited by members of the cabinet to report on his recent official visit to France, also announced another French Government commitment to develop fruitful cooperation with Zaire in all fields of agriculture which are considered to be of priority by the Zairian side. The spokesman also said that the two countries will exchange high-ranking delegations in order to define the objectives to be attained and the means to attain them.

On the military level, France has also promised to increase its aid to the Zairian Government, especially by contributing to the development of the training of the armored troops of Mbanza-Ngungu in the Bas-Zaire Province of Western Zaire.

Finally, concerning information, the French Government undertook to provide Zaire with 14 FM radio transmitters which will be installed sometime during the year by the French company Thomson at various stations throughout the country. On the domestic scene, the cabinet also expressed satisfaction over the results obtained during the first quarter of this year on the economic revival program drawn up with the help of the IMF. President Mobutu announced in this connection that, in the light of the results obtained, the IMF has just authorized Zaire to draw its next loans of $45 million.

Over 500,000 Refugees Living in Country

AB041233 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1055 GMT 4 May 84

[Text] Kinshasa, 3 May (AZAP) — The Republic of Zaire is currently harboring 554,177 refugees, Citizen Ekila Liyonda, state commissioner for women's and social affairs, announced, citing the latest figures which she has just received from the Department of Territorial Administration. Citizen Ekila, who was addressing visiting foreign journalists at a news conference, said that the figure notably includes Angolans (384,889), Ugandans (144,777), Rwandans (?12,010), Burundians (11,303), Zambians (1,111), Mozambicans, South Africans, Central African nationals, Poles, Syrians, Namibians, Afghans, Cameroonians, Malians, Guineans, and so on. The increase in the number of refugees is mainly prompted by the stability and peace which prevails in Zaire, Citizen Ekila said. The commissioner also stressed that the figures being used by the UN High Commission for Refugees [UNHCR] show the number of refugees in its charge. In conclusion she said that the difference was normal because the UNHCR can only intervene at the request of the Executive Council.

Briefs

New Envoy to Chad — Field Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko, founding chairman of the MPR and president of the republic, has appointed General Malu Malu Dianda as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Zaire to Chad. [Excerpt] [Kinshasa AZAP in French 0758 GMT 6 May 84 AB]

BENIN

President Receives Message From Soviet Ambassador

AB032156 Cotonou Domestic Service in French 1930 GMT 3 May 84

[Text] President Kerekou, our great comrade in arms, received the Soviet ambassador, Vitaliy Agapov, this afternoon [words indistinct]. After the meeting the Soviet diplomat told [name indistinct] that he delivered a message to the head of state. He added that the meeting enabled him to take stock of cooperation between our two countries with the president of the republic.

Upper Voltan Minister Received by Kerekou

AB042135 Cotonou Domestic Service in French 1930 GMT 4 May 84

[Excerpts] The Upper Voltan information minister, Comrade Adama Toure, arrived in Cotonou today. He was met at the Cadjehun International Airport by Comrade Alidou Boukary, minister of state farms, stockbreeding, and fishing, who is acting minister of information and propoganda. This afternoon the Upper Voltan minister was received by President Matthieu Kerekou. Comrade Adama Toure and the head of state discussed security issues and bilateral cooperation.

GHANA

Togo Official Urges Solution of Border Problems

AB061345 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 6 May 84

[Text] The chairman of the Ghana-Togo border demarcation commission, Mr Kwame Adjor, has observed that the task of the commission is not just the physical demarcation of the common border, but finding a lasting solution to the human problems which arise daily along the border. He said the problems arise because of interactions like marriages and the use of farmlands along the border.

Mr Adjor, who was speaking to a Ghana Broadcasting Corporation [GBC] correspondent during a 2-day tour of the border, noted that the Togolese have taken undue advantage of the liberal attitude often adopted by Ghana on the issue, and called for a change in this attitude. Mr Adjor observed that at certain places along the border like (Ampenyo) and Louise Village, the Togolese are said to have encroached upon Ghana's land by building schools and settlements right in Ghanaian territory with the Togolese national flag on rooftops. The fear is that if this is not resolved, there will be a day when an enclave will be created on Ghana's territory.

He noted further that one of the causes of the numerous land disputes along the border stem from the fact that some Ghanaian farmers have either pledged or soid their lands to Togolese farmers without proper documents on them. During the tour, Mr Adjor explained to people the delicate nature of the commission's work. He observed that about 90 percent of the commission's work will be in the field involving technical men from both Ghana and Togo. Mr Adjor has appealed to the government for the necessary tools, like vehicles, tractors, and boots, so that the commission can move quickly into the field.

IVORY COAST

Creditors Agree To Reschedule Part of Debt

AB050950 Paris AFP in English 0713 GMT 5 May 84

[Text] Paris, May 5 (AFP) — Ivory Coast's Western creditors agreed here Friday to reschedule part of the drought-stricken West African state's 6.5 billion dollar external debt. It was the first time Ivory Coast had asked the informal "Club of Paris" grouping of 12 countries for such help. The French Finance Ministry said they had agreed after 2 days of talks to let this year's repayments be spread over 9 years, with a grace period of 4 years. Diplomatic sources said the amount involved was 280 million dollars. As the rescheduling would afford only temporary respite, Ivory Coast would probably be back next year with a similar request, the sources added. However, despite problems with speculation in its raw materials and the high rate of the dollar, the country was considered "politically sound" for international investors, the sources said.

The Abidjan government has apparently accepted some economic recovery measures stipulated by the International Monetary Fund concerning, in particular, increased electricty and public transport charges. Earlier this week, the IMF agreed in principle to a 100 million dollar standby loan for Ivory Coast, though it remains conditional on money also being made available from private banks or Western aid donors. The World Bank is expected to agree to pay the second installment of a structural adjustment loan of 125 million dollars allocated last summer.

LIBERIA

Bank Accounts Subjected to Government Regulation

AB032215 Monrovia Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 3 May 84

[Text] The government has taken measures to regulate Liberia's banking system. According to Executive Ordinance Number 7, issued in Monrovia today, the national currency is being converted to meet government payroll demands on time. The minister of finance will open checking accounts at each commercial bank in the country and new accounts at the National Bank of Liberia. The governor of the National Bank of Liberia and the minister of finance will close existing accounts at the national bank and debt obligations of those accounts will be consolidated into a medium-term loan to the Liberian Government. Taxpayers will be required to make deposits into government accounts with commercial banks by managers' certified cheques. Other taxpayers may however pay in cash into the Government of Liberia's account of the National Bank of Liberia.

Executive Order Number 7 also states that the governor of the National Bank of Liberia will ensure that the bank's operations with the government are limited to payrolls, debt service, and

other special accounts. He is to ensure that no incremental overdraft of loan is allowed to the Government of Liberia, public body, or government corporation by the National Bank of Liberia. Among other measures in the executive ordinance, Liberian coins in circulation are to be frozen at present levels for 6 months. Commercial banks are to cooperate and reach understanding with the Ministry of Finance and the National Bank of Liberia as to the modalities for the implementation of this program.

MALI

Polisario Official Attacks Moroccan Stance on SDAR

AB041847 Bamako Domestic Service in French 1500 GMT 4 May 84

[Text] The deputy secretary general of the Democratic Union of Malian People [UDPM], and minister of state in charge of equipment, received in audience at 1100, on behalf of the president of the republic, Mr Siydati Mohamed, the secretary general to the presidency of the SDAR and special envoy of President Mohamed AbdelAziz of the SDAR. The main topics discussed during the talks held in presence of Mr (Mohamed Alou Seyni Toure), the secretary general to the presidency, and Mr (Tijani Bisse) the diplomatic adviser, were the developments in the situation in Western Sahara and the difficulties being encountered by the implementation of the resolution of the 19th OAU summit that states the modalities for the organization of a referendum of self-determination of the Western Saharan people. At the end of the audience, Mr Siydati told Daouda Ndiaye about the resumption of fighting in Western Sahara:

[Begin recording] [Siydati] The prevailing situation in northwest Africa is more than ever giving rise to concern, especially since the escalation of hostilities embarked upon by Morocco, supported by a certain number of African powers. Therefore, since this offensive, many things have been happening and I must tell you that these attempts flopped because the freedom fighters of the Western Saharan People's Liberation Army not only confronted these attempts, but did so beautifully. Offensives have in fact made the Moroccan Royal Armed Forces suffer many setbacks [words indistinct] to extend their field of action.

[Ndiaye] Your Excellency, this is what is actually happening on the battlefield. We know, moreover, that the 20th summit, for which no venue and date have yet been fixed, might end up in deadlock with the possible presence of the Polisario. What do you think about that?

[Siydati] I must first of all make things clear to you once and for all on this issue. The SDAR is a member by right of the OAU, recognized by the majority of member states of the OAU. Thus, as of now, it can fully exercise its right by attending all meetings and sessions of the OAU wherever they be held at any given date. This is to say that as of now the question of right is not at issue. But I must say this, the SDAR is a member of the OAU, as we have stressed, but our people and the SDAR have made sufficient concessions and in fact other supreme sacrifices for safeguarding the OAU. We have made gestures, but none of these has had any effect on the aggressor Morocco. Now the SDAR, as stated by Brother Mohamed Abdelaziz on the occasion of the 8th anniversary of the proclamation of the SDAR, has decided to participate in all OAU meetings, in so far as its stand is in accordance with the OAU Charter and principles and tallies with the desire of the majority of countries that make up the OAU, as well as that of the overwhelming majority of African peoples.

[Ndiaye] Your Excellency, here, too, I wanted to talk about the referendum which at least was decided on by the OAU and accepted by you and also by Morocco and which has never been held.

[Siydati] In fact, with regard to the Polisario Front of the SDAR, you know very well that the resolution was adopted since the holding of the 19th summit. It was clear and constitutes a complete coherent whole, and as far as we are concerned we suscribed to it right from its adoption right down to its complete, integral, and sincere implementation. But once again, after its adoption, one is faced with Morocco's decision not to permit the implementation of this resolution.

And yet, I believe that the question is not only a clear fixed position adopted by Morocco, but, as far as we are concerned, before the referendum it was stipulated that it must be preceded with negotiations between the two factions, clearly and legally defined by the OAU, to enable the Polisario Front and Morocco to start direct negotiations on the modalities for a referendum and so on. But we have run headlong against, and will continue to run headlong against, Morocco's categorical refusal to undertake negotiations to resolve the issue. [end recording].

NIGERIA

Further Materials on Currency Exchange Situation

Air Force Alerted

AB042116 Lagos Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 4 May 84

[Special announcement by the Federal Military Government]

[Text] It has come to the notice of the Supreme Military Headquarters that certain unscrupulous individuals are desperately seeking ways to smuggle the old naira notes from certain overseas countries into Nigeria. For this purpose, they are planning to charter private planes to fly in their ill-gotten money through unauthorized routes, such as remote landing strips and public highways in remote areas.

The Federal Military Government takes this opportunity to warn the public [words indistinct] that the ban on private flights in Nigeria is still in force. The public is hereby urged to report any suspicious flight in private aircraft to the nearest police station or military command for prompt action.

Meanwhile, the Nigerian Air Force has been authorized to shoot down any private plane which enters Nigerian airspace without clearance.

Currency Exchange Ends

AB070615 Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 7 May 84

[Special Military Government Announcement]

[Text] The Federal Military Government [FMG] has directed that all of Nigeria's borders should remain closed even after yesterday, 6 May 1984, which marked the end of the currency exchange exercise. The exercise ended at midnight. Stringent security measures at all borders, airports, and seaports will continue so as to ensure that no old notes are brought into the country or new ones smuggled out. Meanwhile, the old Nigerian currency notes have ceased to be legal tender, and anybody caught using them for transactions, except the 50-kobo notes, will be arrested by the law-enforcement agencies from today.

Old Currency Now Illegal

AB070630 Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 7 May 84

[Text] The currency exchange exercise has ended throughout the federation. The 12-day exercise, which began on the 25th of last month, affected the 20, 10, 5, and 1-naira notes. As from now, anyone caught transacting business with the old naira notes is committing an offense and will be apprehended by the law-enforcement agents. The old currencies cease to be legal tender in the country after midnight last night. By yesterday, the long queues at banks which characterized the early stages of the currency exchange exercise had disappeared. Only government agencies, petrol stations,and other business organizations which accepted the old notes up to yesterday, went to the banks to make their final (?exchange). Meanwhile, all commercial banks in the country will not be opened to the public today to enable them reconcile their accounts and prepare for the resumption of normal banking operations tomorrow. A top official of the Central Bank said the exercise had been very hectic in all sectors of the banking industry. He was, however, very pleased that it was concluded (?as scheduled). He told a Radio Nigeria network correspondent that the total amount (?issued) by the Central Bank for the exchange will be announced later.

Buhari Predicts 'Entirely Different' Budget

AB041746 Lagos International Service in English 1630 GMT 4 May 84

[Text] Nigeria's 1984 budget will be broadcast by the head of state, Major General Muhammadu Buhari, on Monday. A Voice of Nigeria correspondent at Dodan Barracks says Major General Buhari observes that the budget is going to be entirely different from what was proposed by the ousted civilian government. He explained today in Lagos that the budget would take the nation's economic slump into consideration and attempt to eliminate deficit budgeting for the first time in the country's budgeting history. The head of state also today addressed officers of the Armed Forces at State House, Marina. He briefed the officers on the fiscal and policy measures of the Federal Military Government for this financial year.

SMC Approves 1984 Budget

AB050850 Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 5 May 84

[Text] The Supreme Military Council, SMC, has approved the 1984 federal budget. The details are soon to be announced. In a communique in Lagos, the SMC announced that it had also considered and approved four decrees for immediate promulgation. One of them is the Federal Capital Territory Applicable Laws Decree 1984, which replaces the laws of Niger, Plateau, and Kwara States operating in the various parts of the federal territory. Another is the Military Courts Special Powers Decree 1984 which reintroduces Armed Forces disciplinary courts abolished in September 1979 by the civilian administration. The courts have exclusive jurisdiction to try offenses such as mutiny and the miscellaneous offenses committed by members of the Armed Forces.

The third is the Forces Act Amendment Decree of 1984. This decree amends the relevant provisions of the three acts relating to the establishment of the Nigerian Army, Navy, and Air Force to provide for the reconstitution of the Army Council, Navy Board, and the Air Force Council. The fourth is the Supreme Court Amendment Decree 1984. The decree seeks to increase the number of justices of the Supreme Court from 12 to 15 in line with the provisions of Section 210, Subsection 28 of the suspended constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, 1979.

Delegation Leaves for OPEC Meeting in Vienna

AB041140 Lagos NAN in English 1125 GMT 4 May 84

[Text] Lagos, May 4 (NAN) A Nigerian delegation left Lagos today for the four-nation OPEC market monitoring committee meeting opening in Vienna on Monday. A source at the Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation (NNPC) told the NEWS AGENCY OF NIGERIA (NAN) that the team, which is headed by the minister of petroleum and Energy, Prof Tam David-West, included NNPC's managing director, Festus Marinho; the public affairs manager, Alex Nwokedi; and the deputy manager public affairs, Olu Fubara. The OPEC market committee headed by the United Arab Emirates (UAE) oil minister, Mani 'Ibu Sa'id al-'Utaybah, consists of Algeria, Indonesia, Venezuela, and the UAE. It is expected that recommendations from the group on the state of the world's oil market will be considered by the oil ministers at an OPEC meeting in July. Nigeria is not a member of the OPEC market monitoring committee, but it will participate as an observer. Nigera has an OPEC quota of 1.3 million barrels out of the group's 17.5 million barrels a day production ceiling.

UK Foreign Minister Howe's Visit Postponed

AB051406 Dakar PANA in English 1340 GMT 5 May 84

[Text] Lagos, 5 May (NAN/PANA) — The planned visit to Nigeria of the British secretary of state for foreign and commonwealth affairs, Sir Geoffery Howe, has been postponed, the Ministry of External Affairs said in a statement in Lagos yesterday. The ministry said that the 3-day visit, which would have started on Monday, was postponed at the request of the British

Government. It said that a new date for the visit would be announced later.

Daily Says Reagan Trip to PRC 'Failed Completely'

AB051100 Lagos International Service in English 0830 GMT 5 May 84

[From the press review]

[Text] The *GUARDIAN's* editorial is on the recent visit to China by U.S. President Ronald Reagan.

The paper, after assessing the U.S. move and the Chinese leadership's response, concludes that the visit has failed completely to achieve its objective.

Large Decline Reported in Imports From GDR

AB040923 Lagos NAN in English 0905 GMT 4 May 84

[Text] Lagos, May 3 (NAN) — Nigeria's imports from the German Democratic Republic (GDR) declined by 86 percent, a drop from 37.9 million naira in 1982 to N5.2 million in 1983. According to trade figures made available to the NEWS AGENCY OF NIGERIA (NAN) today in Lagos, Nigeria imported from the GDR cement, polygraphic equipment, pharmaceuticals, and newsprint in 1983.

A spokesman for the GDR Embassy in Lagos, Bernd Hochgraef, told NAN that the GDR did not import oil from Nigeria because it got it at one third of Nigeria's price from the Soviet Union.

He said, however, that the GDR was interested in importing cocoa from Nigeria, but noted that Nigeria's cocoa was fully bought up last year.

He also said that negotiations had reached an advanced stage with some Nigerians for the establishment of a N74.8 million cement factory in Calabar.

GDR exports to Nigeria rose from N914,000 in 1975 to N15.9 million in 1980 and reached a peak of N41 million in 1981.

Bar Association Opposes Some FMG Measures

AB060715 Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 6 May 84

[Text] The Nigerian Bar Association has expressed its support for the steps being taken by the Federal Military Government [FMG] to recover ill-gotten wealth.

At an emergency meeting in Lagos yesterday, the association, however, registered its opposition to the appointment of judges as advisers instead of being chairman of the tribunals set up for that purpose. It will also like the trials of the tribunals to be public. The association ratified the resolution of its National Executive Committee banning its members from participating in the proceedings of the tribunals. It denied the allegation that it is being confrontational to the FMG.

Cross River Governor Removed for 'Improprieties'

AB040935 Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 4 May 84

[Text] The military governor of the Cross River State, Navy Captain E.A. Archibong, has been removed from office as governor. A decision to this effect was taken at yesterday's meeting of the Supreme Military Council. In his place, Lieutenant Colonel Dan Archibong has been sworn in as the new military governor of the state. Addressing newsmen shortly after the swearing-in ceremony, the head of state, Major General Muhammadu Buhari, said that Navy Capt Archibong was removed from office because of some acts of impropriety discovered in his former command, where he served as captain superintendent of the naval dockyard prior to his appointment as the military governor of Cross River State. Capt Archipong is being redeployed to the naval base in Calabar. The new military governor, Lt Col Dan Archibong, was until his appointment the commander of the 1st Mechanized Brigade of the Nigerian Army. He will assume duty in Calabar today.

Some Imo Students Boycott Over Fee Charges

AB040735 Lagos NAN in English 0710 GMT 4 May 84

[Text] Owerri, May 3 (NAN) — The recent directive by the National Association of Nigerian Students (NANS) to all institutions of higher learning in the country to start boycotting classes today has not been fully complied with in Imo State. A correspondent of the NEWS AGENCY OF NIGERIA (NAN) who visited some of the institutions reports that while some institutions continued with their normal academic activities others boycotted classes, but the students remained on campus. At the Alvan Ikoku College of Education, the deputy speaker of the student union, Bonifance Elemenwa, told NAN that "the problem should not be resolved by confrontation but by negotiation." He said that the NANS should call a meeting of all higher institutions in order to delegate those to make a representation to the Federal Military Government. Mr Elemenwa said that immediately the economic position of the country improved the students could then fight for their rights. He however added that as a pressure group the NANS should be allowed to exist.

The chairman of the caretaker committee of the Federal Unity of Technology, Owerri, Joseph Ehebha, said that the students in the institution started boycotting classes today, adding that the situation would remain the same until the NANS directs otherwise. "The campus has remained calm, it is not our intention to either demonstrate or vacate the campus," he added.

At the Umuagwo Collegel of Agriculture, the secretary of the students union caretaker committee, Innocent Uwandu, told NAN that the students in the institution did not intend to boycott lectures. He said, "We do not want to create problems for ourselves, although we sympathize with the national body on the issue." Mr Uwandu added, "Our parents have taken the shock of paying fees over the years, it adds little or nothing to their problems. It is those who are not used to paying fees that are worried over the recent announcements introducing fees in some states." The National Executive of NANS had directed all institutions of higher learning in the country, at the end of its

meeting at the University of Ife, to start boycotting lectures as from today until the Federal Government rescinds its decision to introduce fees and proscribe the national association.

Bauchi University Ordered Closed Due to Boycott
AB051346 Dakar PANA in English 1335 GMT 5 May 84

[Text] Bauchi (Nigeria), 5 May (NAN/PANA) — The Nigerian Federal University of Technology, Bauchi, has been closed down indefinitely and the students ordered to vacate the campus immediately. In a statement in Bauchi today, the institution's director of administration, Malam Abdu Adamu, said that the senate took the decision at an emergency meeting on Thursday following a boycott of lectures by the students. He said that the senate had earlier directed the students to return to classes by today but they refused. Malam Abdu said that students who were not registered as undergraduates should remain on the campus to enable them to sit for the GCE [expansion unknown] examinations.

SENEGAL

EEC, Swiss Give Country Loans, Food Aid
AB042001 Paris AFP in English 1420 GMT 4 May 84

[Text] Dakar, May 4 (AFP) — Three major loans to Senegal were announced today by the Commission of the European Economic Community (EEC), the International Development Association (IDA), and the IDA's special action fund. The European Commission is providing 1.7 million dollars to allow the drought-hit West African country to transport food aid arriving here to the interior. The EEC has granted the equivalent of 40,000 tonnes of grain and 3,000 tonnes of powdered milk. The IDA, the "soft loans" subsidary of the World Bank, has granted a loan of 2.4 million dollars, and the special action fund has provided a further 11.75 million dollars. The IDA loans will help provide extra equipment for the post of Dakar. Meanwhile, the Swiss Government has announced aid of 1,000 tonnes of cattle food to Senegal, where thousands of animals are dying because of drought. This aid is worth 445,000 dollars.

Senegambia Economic Integration Urged By Council
AB050945 Paris AFP in English 0333 GMT 5 May 84

[Text] Dakar, May 5 (AFP) — Negotiations on economic and monetary integration between Senegal and Gambia should be speeded up because of its fundamental importance for the confederation formed by the two West African neighbors at the end of 1981, the Confederal Ministerial Council urged here Friday. As a first step, the ministers set up a commission on customs and a study group to look into the countries' respective tariff and commercial structures, Information Minister Djibo Ka told the Senegalese news agency. He said they had approved the principles for the statutes of a joint ferry company plying the River Gambia had ordered the purchase of two ferries. Mr Ka said the ministers had set up a defence council comprising some confederal ministers and senior officers in addition to the respective heads of state. Integration of the Armed Forces has already been carried out. The confederation was formed after Senegalese troops crushed a coup in Gambia in August 1981 at the request of Gambian President Dawda Jawara.

TOGO

President Receives Upper Voltan Delegation
AB042211 Lome Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 4 May 84

[Text] General Gnassingbe Eyadema, the founding chairman of the Togolese People's Rally [RPT] and president of the republic, today received at the RPT house in Kara a 2-man Upper Voltan delegation. The delegation is led by Captain Henri Zongo, a member of the National Revolutionary Council and minister in charge of state companies. It also comprises Mr Ernest Ouedraogo, minister of interior and security. The leader of the Upper Voltan delegation, Captain Henri Zongo, brought a message to the president of the republic from Captain Thomas Sankara, chairman of the National Revolutionary Council and Upper Voltan head of state. The two ministers held long talks with President Eyadema in his office at the RPT house in Kara. According to the Upper Voltan minister of state companies, the talks were in connection with relations of friendship and good-neighborliness existing between Togo and Upper Volta. The Upper Voltan delegation was welcomed this morning at the Lome-Tokoin Airport on arrival by Mr Kpotivi Teve-Djidjogbe Lacle, member of the Political Bureau and minister of interior, who also participated in this morning's audience.

Belgian Secretary of State Concludes Visit
AB051044 Lome Domestic Service in French 0615 GMT 5 May 84

[Text] The Belgian secretary of state for cooperation and development left Lome last night at the end of a 4-day visit to Togo. Francois-Xavier de Donnea was seen off by Mr Akapko-Ahianyo, member of the Political Bureau and minister of foreign affairs and cooperation; Anani Gassou, minister of rural development; and Nyandi Seibou Napo, minister of labor and civil service. During his stay, Francois-Xavier de Donnea was received in audience by President Eyadema. He also visited the Klouto region.

UPPER VOLTA

New Teachers Union Organized in Ouagadougou
AB061100 Paris AFP in French 1018 GMT 6 May 84

[Text] Niamey, 6 May (AFP) — The Constitutive General Assembly of the new Upper Voltan teachers' union, the Democratic National Union of Upper Voltan Teachers, [SYNDEHV], began in Ouagadougou on Saturday, the Upper Voltan national radio (monitored in Niamey) announced. The union, made up of former members of the National Union of African Teachers of Upper Volta, [SNEAHV], intends to be "an instrument to fight against national and international reaction, of which SNEAHV is the bridgehead in Upper Volta." It is recalled that SNEAHV

has been in open opposition to the "revolutionary" government since its accession to power on 4 August 1983, and particularly after its strike action of 20 and 21 March, to protest against the arrest of three union leaders accused of "subversive activities." Following this action, all striking teachers were dismissed and replaced with "revolutionary teachers."

A member of the interim executive body of the new union stated that the decision to form a new organization was made in Bobo Dioulasso (360 km west of Ouagadougou) last August, during the last congress of the SNEAHV. During this meeting the union "broke free" from the National Council of the Revolution which had just taken over power. The union leader said the objective for holding the Constitutive General Assembly was to draw up the statutes of the new union and a manifesto defining its "political, democratic, and revolutionary orientation."

ANGOLA

Bulgarian Defense Minister Visits Luanda

MB060829 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0700 GMT 6 May 84

[Text] General Dobri Dzhurov, Bulgarian defense minister, has been in Luanda since yesterday afternoon for a 4-day official visit to our country. Gen Dobri Dzhurov said on arrival that his visit to Angola was designed to exchange views between his delegation and our officials on issues of bilateral interest regarding the broadening of current cooperation. During his stay in Angola, the Bulgarian official and his delegation will hold talks with Angolan officials and visit the Angolan People's Navy, the Luanda air base, and the Central Museum of the Armed Forces.

Meets With Pedale

MB070613 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 6 May 84

[Text] The Defense Ministry delegation of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, which has been in our country since yesterday for an official visit to our country, had a meeting in Luanda this morning with a delegation from the Ministry of Defense of the People's Republic of Angola. The Bulgarian defense delegation is led by Defense Minister General Dobri Dzhurov. At this morning's meeting,the Angolan delegation was headed by Angolan Defense Minister Colonel Pedro Maria Tonha Pedale and included Colonels (Manuel Augusto Francisco Orlov) and Francisco Magalhaes Paiva (Nvunda) and other senior officers of the Angolan Armed forces. This afternoon, the Bulgarian delegation will visit the Luanda Air Force base. The delegation will also visit the Angolan People's Navy and the Central Museum of the Armed Forces.

Statement Deplores 'Slow' RSA Withdrawal

MB060737 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0700 GMT 6 May 84

[Text] Angola has deplored the slow withdrawal from its territory of the South African occupation forces in a statement published in Lusaka by our country's embassy there. According to the statement, the MPLA-Labor Party says that peace will not be ensured as long as South Africa continues to give its support to the UNITA puppet group and does not apply UN Security Council Resolution 435/78 on Namibia. The statement calls on the South African regime to begin as soon as possible direct talks with SWAPO on a cease-fire in Namibia as an indispensable step toward implementing the UN resolution on the territory's independence. Angola could contribute to a rapid and peaceful settlement of the Namibian question if the Pretoria regime publicly pledges to apply Resolution 435 within 15 days and without any conditions, the statement further says.

The statement reiterates Angola's support for the struggle of the Namibian and South African peoples, led by SWAPO and ANC respectively, and also its support for the Mozambican people in their struggle against acts of sabotage perpetrated by the so-called Mozambique Resistance Movement, which is armed by South Africa.

FNLA Communique Alleges Cubans Could Remain

PA050410 Paris AFP in English 0401 GMT 5 May 84

[Text] Washington, May 5 AFP - The estimated 20,000 Cuban soldiers stationed in Angola could take out local nationality under a law published in the *OFFICIAL GAZETTE* in Luanda in February, the opposition National Liberation Front (FNLA) said here Friday in a communique given to AFP by front leader Holden Roberto. That meant the Cuban presence "could be prolonged indefinitely, even if South Africa was to accept total retreat from Angola and Namibia," the FNLA asserted. It added that the "politico-military situation is such as to make it evident that the departure of the Cubans from Angola is merely wishful thinking at best, naivete at worst." The communique said that Angolan nationality could be granted to foreigners who had completed a stay of 10 years or more in Angola. The term could be shortened to five years if the beneficiary was married to an Angolan. In addition, the People's Assembly could grant nationality "to any foreigner who has rendered appreciable services to the country."

Not only Cubans but citizens of Warsaw Pact countries and the international communist community would be able to benefit, the FNLA said. The legislation "should have a negative effect" on discussions between the United States, South Africa and the Angolan Government, it commented. "Whereas fully 90 per cent of the population is in opposition to the MPLA (the ruling party), the latter cannot survive without the help of the Cuban mercenaries," the communique concluded. Mr Roberto's movement claims to have about 8,000 partisans and to control the northern third of Angola.

UNITA's Savimbi Addresses FALA Training Course

MB041538 (Clandestine) Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese to Angola 0430 GMT 4 May 84

[Excerpt] Since its inception on 13 March 1966 — the occasion of its first congress at Muangai in Moxico Province — UNITA has opted for armed struggle as the primary form of the struggle, because an oppressed people who are unable to create an army of its sons will never be able to take over power and will be even less prepared to exercise that power. From the small group of guerrillas which decided to challenge the war machine of Salazar and Caetano, today we have the great army of the people embodied in the Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FALA], which have acquired a wide range of weapons and fighting capability. This Army now consists of irregular and regular battalions which are fully trained and armed and have a greater understanding of the principles guiding our UNITA party.

The internationalist brigade of Cuban, Russian, and East German mercenaries are, for the first time in their expansionist adventure in Africa and the world, tasting the bitter pill of defeat. FALA began as a small force which was created and strengthened by Comrade Supreme Commander General Savimbi.

Today our Armed Forces comprise an Army which is admired worldwide.

Another training course for FALA battalions, which was held at Commander Monteiro Training Center in the free territory of Angola, has just ended. The closing session was presided over by the comrade president and FALA supreme commander, General Savimbi, who was accompanied by party leaders and FALA officers. Addressing the battalions on parade, General Savimbi, FALA supreme commander and UNITA president, made the following speech.

[Begin Savimbi recording] We have come here once again to attend the closing of the training session for the three battalions on parade. I shall speak very briefly. We are convinced that the time you spent here was not spent in vain. It enabled you to acquire technical skills in general and, in particular, to create the esprit de corps which distinguishes an army from a group of armed men. You will leave this place as an army and not a group of armed men. This is because you are first, technically well trained, and, secondly, because you created and should continue to cultivate the esprit de corps.

A battle is awaiting you, but you are entering the battle while it is in its final stage. The battalions which preceded you here and the guerrillas who have spread UNITA's message to Luanda and Uige Provinces will serve as a mirror of your work. The party leaders, the elders, the Organization of Angolan Women, and the Organization of Angolan Youth members present here only want to offer you a word of good luck, for your good luck is the good luck of the people of Angola. The good luck of the Angolan people is the good luck of southern Africa. The good luck will be an instrument for peace and stability. Thank you. [applause] [end recording]

3 UNITA Members Sentenced to Firing Squad

MB061238 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 6 May 84

[Text] Three UNITA counterrevolutionaries who were operating in Cuando Cubango Province have been sentenced to death by firing squad at the end of a trial of eight elements of that puppet group, which began 30 April in Menongue. The counterrevolutionaries in quesiton are (Luis Gilberto Chicumba), (Afonso Jinga), and (Albino Chideia). As for the other defendants, they were sentenced to jail terms ranging from 2 to 23 years. Thus, defendant (Jose Manuel) was sentenced to a 2-year jail term, (Domingos Dala) was sentenced to 4 years, (Justao Matiti) to 3 years, (Jose Kenoi Abilio) to [words indistinct], and (Zeca Muangola) was sentenced to 23 years.

BOTSWANA

Masire Congratulates Chernenko, Tikhonov

MB060911 Gaborone BOTSWANA DAILY NEWS in English 16 Apr 84 p 1

[Text] Gaborone, April 13, — President Dr Quett Masire has sent two congratulatory messages to the Soviet Union. One to Mr Konstantin Ostinovick Chernenko who has been elected president of the Presidium of the USSR Council of Minister. [title as published] The message to President Chernenko read: "The people and Government of Botswana join me in sending you warm congratulations on the occasion of your unanimous election to the post of president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet. As a developing country, Botswana owes a great debt to the people of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republic for their time tested commitment to the cause of peace and justice, and for the wealth of experience in economic development they accumulated over the years and which they have so selflessly been willing to share with less developed brothers in the international community. It is indeed our earnest conviction that the friendly ties that already subsist between our two countries will under your leadership grow from strength to strength."

The president's message to Mr Nikolay Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers [title as published], reads: "Please accept my warmest congratulations and best wishes as well as those of the Government and people of Botswana on the occasion of your re-appointment as chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

"It is my sincere belief and conviction that your continued leadership and guidance will not only benefit the Soviet Union but also the less fortunate of your brothers within the international community and indeed mankind as a whole. Let me take this opportunity to wish you continued well-being and happiness and for the prosperity and progress of the friendly people of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics."

Meanwhile, the Vice President Mr Peter Musi has also sent a congratulatory message to Mr Vasily Kuznetsov, first vice president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet. The message reads: "Please accept my warmest congratulations and best wishes for your re-election as the first vice president of the Presidium of the USSR Superme Soviet. Needless to say it is a clear testimony the extent to which the people of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics have reposed confidence on your leaderhip. Let me also take this opportunity to wish you every success in carrying out the heavy responsibilities of your high office and continued good health."

LESOTHO

Ministers Return From Security Talks in Pretoria

MB040846 Maseru Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 4 May 84

[Text] The ministerial delegation that held talks in Pretoria returned to Maseru last night. The delegation was led by the minister of foreign affairs, the Honorable E.R. Sekhonyana. It consisted of the minister of information and broadcasting, the Honorable D.T. Sixishe; the minister of water, energy, and mining, the Honorable P.M. Majara; and a team of senior officials. On their return, a spokesman for the delegation told the world this morning that no comment on the meeting would be made before a report was made to the prime minister, the Right Honrable Dr Leabua Jonathan. The spokesman indicated that the talks were, however, frank and fruitful. Asked if there would

be further talks with South Africa, the spokesman said that the talks would not be precluded.

The South African foreign minister told REUTERS afterwards that they had discussed problems which he declined to specify. The state-run television said the talks concerned security and a project to pump water from the Lesotho mountains to South Africa's industrial heartland.

Assembly Debates Motion on Military Control

MB041800 Maseru Domestic Service in English
1130 GMT 4 May 84

[Text] The Lesotho National Assembly this morning debated a motion by the Basotho National Party member of parliament, Mr M.J. (Intiayi), calling for the cancellation of Motion 282 which has been tabled by Mr S.H. (Mapiliba) of the opposition Maremathou Freedom Party. Among other things, Mr (Mapiliba's) motion requested the handover of the Armed Forces and police to the head of state, considering the establishment of diplomatic relations with South Africa, and the repeal of the present Amnesty Acts and substituting it with unconditional amnesty.

Speaking in support of Mr (Intjayi's) motion, the minister of information and broadcasting, the Honorable D.T. Sixishe,said that Mr (Mapiliba's) motion would involve the head of state in party politics. This situation is totally unacceptable, because if accepted the head of state would be answerable for actions taken by the Armed Forces. Mr Sixishe observed that of late members of the opposition are making motions in parliament and statements in the press that are motivated by fear of the coming general election. He said that the government has made clear its policies by enacting the Amnesty Bill, the Human Rights Bill, and the Electoral Bill. The minister of the interior, also speaking on the motion, stressed that according to the Basotho custom, the head of state is by virtue of his birth high above party politics. Mr (Mapiliba's) motion is therefore attempting to degrade the sacred position of the head of state.

MOZAMBIQUE

Machel Reiterates Commitment to Resolution 435

MB060623 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
0500 GMT 6 May 84

[Text] President Samora Machel reiterated yesterday Mozambique's appeal to intensify efforts to implement UN Security Council Resolution 435 on the independence of Namibia, illegally occupied by the Pretoria regime. He was speaking in Maputo at a ceremony to receive the credentials of the new French ambassador to Mozambique. The Mozambican head of state hailed the courageous French position on the Namibian issue and in particular its withdrawal from the Western contact group as a form of rejection of colonialism in the territory. On the People's Republic of Angola, the supreme leader of the Mozambique revolution reiterated his wish to see, without delay and without procrastinating maneuvers, the withdrawal of South African invader forces from the south of Angola.

Warns of Violence

MB061304 Maputo in English to Southern Africa
1100 GMT 6 May 84

[Text] President Samora Machel has warned that southern Africa, despite recent peace initiatives, still carries the seeds of violence. He indicated particularly South Africa's illegal occupation of Namibia. President Machel was speaking yesterday in Maputo when he received the credentials of France's new ambassador to Mozambique, Gerard Serre. President Machel paid tribute to France's courageous stand on Namibia and welcomed France's withdrawal from the Western contact group as an indication of France's rejection of colonialism in Namibia. President Machel spoke of southern Africa as an arena of decisive battles between progress and reaction, between freedom and oppression, between militarism and forces for peace, between equality of man and racial discrimination. Speaking of the Nkomati Accord, he said this is the result of victories won against the war of aggression imposed on Mozambique by South Africa.

Her diplomatic policy included the presidential visit to France. President Machel recalled his friendly and direct discussions with France's President Francois Mitterrand. He recalled, too, the initiative taken by Mr Mitterrand's wife, Danielle, in sponsoring in France the solidarity organization to help drought and flood victims in Mozambique.

Bulgarian Delegation Begins Cooperation Talks

MB041644 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
1400 GMT 4 May 84

[Text] Talks between the Frelimo Party and the Bulgarian Communist Party [BCP] aimed at developing bilateral cooperation began in Maputo today. During the talks, the BCP delegation will also be briefed on the current political situation in southern Africa. The delegations to the talks are led by Joaquim Chissano, a member of the Frelimo Party Political Bureau, and by Milko Baley, a member of the BCP Political Bureau. Miko Balev, who is the special envoy of President Todor Zhivkov, arrived in Maputo yesterday and will be received this afternoon by President Samora Machel.

Machel Receives Balev

MB050716 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
0600 GMT 5 May 84

[Text] In Maputo yesterday, President Samora Machel received Milko Balev, a member of the Political Bureau of the Bulgarian Communist Party, who arrived in our country the day before yesterday as a special envoy of Bulgarian President Todor Zhivkov. At the meeting, Milko Balev conveyed a message of friendship and solidarity from his country and its distinguished leader, Todor Zhivkov, to the Mozambican people, the Frelimo Party, and Mozambican head of state, President Samora Machel. The Bulgarian envoy and President Samora Machel exchanged views on the evolution of the situation in southern Africa and the development of fraternal relations of cooperation between the two countries. At the meeting, President Samora Machel was accompanied by Joaquim Chissano, member of the

Frelimo Party Political Bureau and foreign minister; Sergio Vieira, member of the Central Committee and deputy national defense minster; and Jose Julio de Andrade, chief assistant of the Frelimo Party chairman.

Talks With Swedish Delegation Begin in Maputo

MB041103 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0800 GMT 4 May 84

[Text] Delegations from Mozambique and Sweden began talks in Maputo yesterday to analyse bilateral cooperation and plans for 1984-85. According to *NOTICIAS*, the two delegations will discuss and plan actions in the fields of agriculture, industry, construction, and road rehabilitation. The two delegations will jointly discuss in detail issues relating to cooperation programs now being implemented and other projects which may be planned in the context of bilateral relations. The morning daily, *NOTICIAS*, adds that the talks will culminate in the signing of a joint report.

Trade Agreements Ratified

MB041757 Maputo in English to Southern Africa 1100 GMT 04 May 84

[Text] Mozambique and Sweden today ratified a series of trade agreements at a ceremony in Maputo. The Mozambican deputy minister of foreign trade, Daniel Gabriel, who signed the document for Mozambique, said the Nkomati Accord would permit the strengthening of economic relations in southern Africa, particularly in Mozambique. The exchange of these documents is an important step toward the development of economic relations with Sweden, Mr Gabriel added. The Swedish ambassador in Mozambique, Bo Eric Kalfhors, who represented his government, said that cooperation was founded on the will of the Swedish people to support and facilitate the struggle for development in Mozambique. Mr Kalfhors went on to say that agreement had been reached on the promotion of trade and economic exchange between the two countries on the basis of equality and mutual benefit.

Machungo Makes Statement on Cahora Bassa Accord

MB041154 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1700 GMT 3 May 84

[Text] Mozambique, South Africa, and Portugal signed in Cape Town, South Africa, yesterday a tripartite accord on Cahora Bassa. On the occasion, Dr Mario Machungo, Mozambique's planning minister and head of our country's delegation, made an important statement on the agreement:

[Begin Machungo recording] The agreement, which was signed a little over a month after the signing of Nkomati Accord, conforms with the principles governing relations between our states and contributes to creating a climate of security, stability, and progress in this region of the African Continent. Cahora Bassa is a project which is undeniably important to the economies of our countries. The Portuguese Government also understood that only by integrating Cahora Bassa into the economy of this region would the project be made viable and would it become possible to draw up plans for future development. That is why the Portuguese Government's contribution to achieving this accord, which benefits all involved parties, is important and should be applauded.

Your Excellencies: The accord on the Cahora Bassa project recognizes in its text the profound changes registered in this region and, without doubt, this recognition made possible the establishment of conditions permitting the safeguarding of the interests of the three countries. By clearly defining the responsibilities assumed by the three countries to guarantee the continuation of the operation of the project, the accord shows that the parties are committed to ensuring its functioning. This accord will demand a profound commitment of all the parties in its achievement. We are, however, aware that the now signed accord has enemies: those who distrust a life of equality and coexistence, those who raise up against the creation of a climate of respect for sovereignty and territorial interity of the states of the region, and those who try to prejudice efforts aimed at political, economic, and social progress of the region, who will attempt actions to hinder the achievement of this accord. [end recording]

Meeting Held To Launch Vigilance Campaign

MB041616 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 4 May 84

[Text] A meeting between Jorge Rebelo, a member of the Frelimo Party Political Bureau and the first secretary of the Maputo city committee, and about 300 cadres from ministries, enterprises, and mass democratic organizations today marked the launching of an organizational campaign in urban districts and quarters. The campaign is aimed at raising the level of vigilance in our city at these levels.

According to Major General Jorge Rebelo, this requirement results from the observation by the last session of the city committee that there has been an increase in rumors, thefts, and criminal activities, as well as attempted infiltration by the armed bandits. Make the people actively oppose these enemy actions, was the watchword proposed by Jorge Rebelo, who also pointed out the need for the organization of patrols in wards as one of the principal measures. At today's meeting, brigades were established which will henceforth work in urban districts, wards, and quarters as part of the reorganization of Maputo. Two important tasks were pointed out as most important for the first phase. The first task is to organize at least 600 living quarters. The 600 living quarters are ones which are not organized at the moment. The second task will consist of reactivating the people's militia and vigilante groups.

FPLM Steps Up Operations Against 'Bandits'

MB060815 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0650 GMT 6 May 84

[From the "Armed Forces Voice of Combat" program]

[Text] While the armed bandits are firing their last bullets and murdering defenseless civilians, the Mozambique Armed Forces

are stepping up their search and destroy operations against them. In Maputo Province, eight bandits were killed and five captured recently in the areas of Macuene in Moamba, Santa Teresia do Menino Jesus, Macanzane, Movene, and (Manguanza). In Gaza Province, the FPLM killed 11 armed bandits and captured 6 others in the regions of Macovane, Chief Magaiza, and Bolami. In the same operation, the FPLM captured eight AKM weapons, cases of rounds of ammunition, bazooka rockets, rifle magazines, bullet belts, haversacks, and explosives. It has also been announced that 13 members of the public were released by the Armed Forces. In Inhambane Province, our forces killed nine bandits and captured some AKM weapons and one G-3 automatic rifle.

In Sofala Province, 23 bandits were shot dead and cases and bags of rounds of ammuniton were seized. In Tete Province, between 27 and 28 April, the Mozambique Armed Forces killed 53 armed bandits in clashes which took place along the border with Malawi and in the regions of the Mutanga River and (Dulo) in southern Tete and captured a large quantity of military equipment, including AKM weapons, mortar shells, raincoats, haversacks, and a pistol. In Tete, members of the public also informed the FPLM that, after a clash, they saw seven bandits being carried away by their colleagues. In the Provinces of Zambezia and Nampula respectively, two bandits were killed and two captured when they attempted to break into stores.

NAMIBIA

Reportage on Upcoming SWAPO-RSA Talks

Nujoma Says Talks 'Soon'

NC041638 Paris AFP in English 1629 GMT 4 May 84

[Text] Lusaka, May 4 (AFP) — Namibian nationalist leader Sam Nujoma announced here today that his SWAPO movement would soon hold talks in Lusaka with the South African Government about independence for Namibia, which is ruled by Pretoria in defiance of the United Nations.

Mr Nujoma, president of SWAPO (South-West Africa People's Organization) whose guerrillas have been fighting South African rule since 1966, said the talks would focus on the U.N. plan for the former Imperial German colony of South-West Africa, which has been under South African control since 1920. The 1978 plan, set out under Security Council Resolution 435, calls for a ceasefire and internationally supervised elections for a constituent assembly to write a charter for an independent Namibia. There are about 70,000 whites in Namibia's population of 1 million. Mr Nujoma denied press reports from Windhoek that SWAPO would be meeting representatives of the "internal" Namibian parties in Lusaka.

"SWAPO will meet with South Africa to talk about the implementation of Security Council Resolution 635," he told a press conference at the UN Institute for Namibia in this Zambian capital. Mr Nujoma, who gave no details on when the negotiations would begin, said, however, that members of the internal parties would be allowed to attend.

Meeting Date Not Specified

MB041952 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1900 GMT 4 May 84

[Text] The leader of SWAPO, Sam Nujoma, has announced in Lusaka that South African representatives will hold talks with SWAPO in the Zambian capital next week. Nujoma told the news conference that the South African delegation would include the administrator-general of South-West Africa, Dr Willie van Niekerk. The office of Dr van Niekerk in Windhoek confirmed that arrangements were being made for such talks.

Nujoma would not specify the date or venue for the meeting, but news agencies said it would take place towards the end of next week. Nujoma was commenting on reports that a meeting was emminent between SWAPO, South Africa, and the Multiparty Conference of South-West Africa. He told the news conference that SWAPO was not concerned with the composition of the South African delegation, but would not communicate with the Multiparty Conference, even if representatives of the conference were present. He said SWAPO wanted to talk to South Africa about the implementation of the United Nations independence plan for South-West Africa. SWAPO, he said, had repeatedly stated that it was ready to talk directly with South Africa with a view to signing a cease-fire.

Spokesman Confirms Summit Plans

MB041044 Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 4 May 84 p 1,2

[by Tony Weaver, *MAIL* Africa Bureau]

[Excerpt] Windhoek — A top-level meeting — which could end the 17-year-old bush war in SWA — between SWAPO, the SWA administrator general, Dr Willie van Niekerk, the six-member Multiparty Conference, and the president of Zambia, was being arranged, a spokesman for Dr van Niekerk confirmed last night. And in another dramatic development, Dr van Niekerk announced that 54 of the prisoners being held in the Mariental internment camp would soon be released. The 54 detainees, whose names have not been released, will be freed from the top-secret internment camp 258 km south of Windhoek as soon as their next of kin have been traced and arrangements made for their accommodation. Dr van Niekerk said: "I trust the release of these detainees will contribute towards peace in the region. I certainly hope that SWAPO will react positively by abandoning their terrorist activities and engaging constructively in the political process."

It has also been confirmed that a further 11 Angolan citizens held at the camp would be released in a prisoner exchange swap between SA and Angola.

A possible date for the top-level meeting — the latest development in the peace initiatives in southern Africa — is May 11 in Lusaka, with Dr van Niekerk acting as the representative of the South African Government. The talks will almost certainly centre on the signing of a ceasefire in the 17-year SWA bush war. SWAPO's representative at the United Nations, Mr Theo Ben Gurirab, told the Africa Bureau from New York yesterday: "I

cannot confirm dates or the nature of the meeting. But you can say there is some truth in these stories we have been hearing about such a meeting. SWAPO President Mr Sam Nujoma is in Lusaka at the moment having talks with President Kaunda and Mr Justus Garoeb of the Damara Raad. These talks could lead to such a meeting." His views were confirmed by SWAPO spokesman in Lusaka who told the Africa Bureau an "important SWAPO statement" will be released soon, possibly today.

A terse MPC statement yesterday simply said: "The MPC has made known at a previous press conference that it intends making an overseas journey in time.

"This intention has now given rise to all kinds of rumours and speculation. The MPC would like to make it clear that at this stage no final plans exist, and we undertake to inform the public as soon as possible about our future plans."

There have recently been strong attempts by both the AG's office and the Multi Party Conference to play down the possibility of such a meeting taking place. This gave rise to increased speculation that they were keen not to antagonise SWAPO by appearing to be premature in their expectation. Mr Gurirab added yesterday: "Our interest in such talks is not one of public relations. If there is a way to end the war, then that way can only be a matter of South Africa and SWAPO ending the war. We want to meet a South African delegation which has the authority to discuss the implementation of a ceasefire, and the setting up of UNTAG (the UN Transitional Assistance Group). If South Africa is considered sending its colonial governor to the talks, he must be there to oversee South African interests, and we will discuss things with him in that same spirit," he said, referring to Dr van Niekerk.

A source in the Department of Foreign Affairs yesterday said of rumours about such a meeting that "there is plenty of substance in them." Commenting on the release of detainees from Mariental, Dr van Niekerk said more would be released in the near future, should they be found to "no longer pose a threat to law and order." For many of the detainees it will be their first taste of freedom in 6years, as many of the Mariental internees, officially said to number 146, were captured exactly 1 year ago, on May 4, 1978, at SWAPO's Cassinga refugee and training camp by the SAD [South African Defense] Force. The top-secret camp hit international headlines and become the centre of a major controversy this week after the minister of justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, effectively banned a court case attempting the release of 37 of the internees. SWAPO's Mr Gurirab yesterday welcomed the news of the release, saying: "We hope they are all in good health. However glad we are at their impending release, we demand the immediate and unconditional release of all Namibian political prisoners, including all those abducted after the massacre at Cassinga."

Talks 'Next Week'

MB051209 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1126 GMT 5 May 84

[Text] Windhoek, May 5, SAPA — SWAPO of Namibia would undertake independence talks with representatives of the South African Government in Lusaka "before the end of next week," a senior member of that organization's Politburo told SAPA from Lusaka today. The spokesman said his party had agreed to meet "representatives of the South African Government" on talks based on the implementation of United Nations Security Council Resolution 435, and a cease-fire in the 18-year-old bush war. "But we shall never talk in any way to elements of the so-called Multi Party Conference [MPC], The spokesman said. He said the MPC was at liberty to accompany a South African delegation, adding that "we have nothing to talk to them about because they hold no power." And in Windhoek, SWAPO's secretary for joint foreign affairs, Mr Nico Bessinger, told SAPA the internal executive of SWAPO would soon release the names of a home delegation to the Lusaka talks "which will be held next week."

Political Parties Not Included

MB070950 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0934 GMT 7 May 84

[Text] Windhoek, May 7, SAPA — Political parties in SWA/Namibia would not be included in a South African delegation for talks on the future of the territory, the adminstrator-general, Dr Willie van Niekerk, said today. In a brief statement issued in Windhoek, he said: "In any discussions that may take place in Lusaka or elsewhere, no political party of SWA/Namibia will be included in the South African delegation." SWAPO has insisted that it is only interested in talking to South Africa in proposed deliberations on SWA/Namibia in Lusaka this week. SWAPO spokesmen said they would not be talking to members of the SWA/Namibian Multiparty Conference [MPC] but would not interfere if the MPC was included in the South African delegation. The MPC in turn has demanded to attend the discussions independently. The proposed meeting in Lusaka is to be hosted by Zambia's President Kenneth Kaunda. Earlier reports said Dr Kaunda would also chair the conference, but it was understood today that Dr van Niekerk may act as chairman. Arrangements for the meeting have not yet been finalized, official sources said.

Plans for SWAPO Meeting Not Finalized

MB041835 Windhoek Domestic Service in Afrikaans 1700 GMT 4 May 84

[Text] The Multiparty Conference [MPC] says peace in South-West Africa will be the most important item for discussion if the MPC has talks with SWAPO. In a statement issued today in Windhoek, the MPC indicated that it is interested in negotiating with all parties involved in the South-West African issue. Concerning the proposed (?visit) abroad by a delegation of the organization, the MPC says that plans for a meeting with SWAPO have not yet been finalized.

SWAPO Issues Statement Marking Cassinga Massacre

EA032057 Dar es Salaam External Service in English 1800 GMT 3 May 84

[Text] The SWAPO of Namibia has declared that no amount of massacre or political maneuvers by the racist regime will stop or

confuse the people of Namibia in their revolutionary path to the total liberation of their country. The pledge is contained in a statement issued by SWAPO in Dar es Salaam today to mark the 6th anniversary of the Cassinga massacre in which 582 people were killed by South African troops. The statement said the only peaceful way to solve the independence problem of Namibia is through unconditional implementation of the UN Security Council Resolution 435. It warned that if racist South Africa continued to block the way for the implementation of the resolution, the people of Namibia will have no alternative but to (?cling to the liberation process). The statement said SWAPO was also prepared to sign a cease-fire agreement with the South African regime. The statement rejected, however, any linkage in the decolonization process of Namibia and the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola.

SWATF Chief Says SWAPO Losing Frontline Support
MB041435 Johannesburg International Service in English 1100 GMT 4 May 84

[Text] The officer commanding the South-West Africa Territory Force, Major General George Meiring, says the MPLA Government of Angola will no longer give support to SWAPO insurgents. He says diminishing support for SWAPO among the African Frontline States will soon leave the organization without refuge. Addressing businessmen in Windhoek, he said that for 18 years the South African Armed Forces had been doing their duty, and the time had come for the people of the territory to do their share. This applied particularly where economic development was concerned, he said. He said the situation in South-West Africa/Namibia had never been so good. The number of SWAPO attacks had declined, and SWAPO insurgents were wearing civilian clothing during the day and uniforms at night.

2 Civilians Killed, 2 Abducted, Village Attacked
MB041430 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 4 May 84

[Text] Two civilians have been killed, two Ovambo children abducted, a village attacked, and buildings damaged in four acts of terror in Ovambo. The acting secretary of the Ovambo administration, Mr (Frans Viljoen), has revealed details of the incidents at a news conference at Ondangwa. The two civilians, he said, had been found dead in a car about 20 km south of Ombalantu on Monday night. A booby trap, apparently planted after the murder of the two people, was found in the vehicle. The abduction of the two children took place in the Okalongo area in the northwest of Ovambo. On Wednesday, 15 terrorists launched an unsuccessful attack on the village of a headman, and yesterday afternoon offices at (Oluno) were slightly damaged in an explosion.

Bomb Explodes in Tsumeb; No Injuries Reported
MB051152 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1000 GMT 5 May 84

[Text] There's been another bomb blast in northern Namibia. Police say a bomb exploded at Tsumeb this morning, but no one was injured. They say the bomb was placed outside a small shop and went off at about 0630. Police say the early hour contributed to no one being hurt. They are continuing their investigations.

SWAPO Guerrillas Attack Oshakati With Mortars
MB070657 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0600 GMT 7 May 84

[Text] The northern Namibian town of Oshakati has been attacked with mortars. A report from the capital, Windhoek, says suspected SWAPO guerrillas briefly bombarded the town yesterday. The mortars fell in the residential area of Oshakati. The residents say they caused only slight damage. There are no reports of casualties. The incident, the second during the weekend, is said to involve SWAPO insurgents in Namibia. On Saturday a time bomb exploded outside a shop in Tsumeb causing damage to buildings but no injuries.

JMC Officials Visit Detained Angolan Soldiers
MB070751 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0710 GMT 6 May 84

[Text] Windhoek, May 7, SAPA — About 30 Angolan Government troops detained near Mariental in southern SWA/Namibia were overjoyed at the weekend to learn that they could soon go home, a Windhoek newspaper reported today. The news of their possible release was conveyed by the Angolan component of the Joint Monitoring Commission [JMC] of South Africa and Angola, which is overseeing the disengagement of forces in southern Angola. A delegation of the JMC visited Windhoek and Mariental at the weekend to discuss the release of Angolan citizens held at a camp near Mariental. Included in the JMC delegation was the commanding officer of the Angolan component, Major Mello Xavier. The South African Department of Foreign Affairs announced in Cape Town on Friday that the JMC had completed the third phase of its activities, and the headquarters of the JMC had moved southwards to Ongiva, about 50 km north of the international boundary between Angola and SWA/Namibia. The agreement to exchange prisoners was taken at a meeting between South Africa and Angola in Lusaka on April 25.

RSA Criticized for Talking With 'Terrorists'
MB061230 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1213 GMT 6 May 84

[Text] Windhoek, May 6, SAPA — The South African Government had deviated from its stated policy by agreeing to talk to "terrorists," the leader of the Herstigte Nasionale Party in SWA/Namibia, Mr Sarel Becker, said today. "It is standard practice by all civilised governments in the world never to talk to murderers and rapists," Mr Becker told SAPA. He was commenting on talks expected to take place in Lusaka next week between representatives of the South African Government and SWAPO. "If this is what (UN Security Council) Resolution 435 aims at...then the government is heading for a situation such as found in Zimbabwe today after negotiations with terrorists," Mr Becker said. SWAPO had shown clearly that it preferred blood-

shed and terrorism to peace. It was wrong of the government to talk to such an organization. "The government has capitulated," he said. "There should be no negotiations of any kind with terrorists," Mr Becker said.

SOUTH AFRICA

Prime Minister To Meet Thatcher in London

MB041455 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1449 GMT 4 May 84

[Text] Cape Town [dateline as published] — The prime minister, Mr P.W. Botha, is to meet the British prime minister, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, in London during his forthcoming European tour. A spokesman for the Department of Foreign Affairs said in Cape Town today that Mrs Thatcher had invited Mr Botha to "participate in a working luncheon hosted by the British prime minister on June 2." The spokesman was confirming a report from London on the proposed meetings of the two heads of government. The S.A. prime minister would be accompanied at his meeting with Mrs Thatcher by the foreign minister, Mr Pik Botha.

Joint Monitoring Commission Meets, Moves South

MB041844 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 4 May 84

[Text] The Department of Foreign Affairs has announced that the third phase of the agreement between the Governments of South Africa and Angola on the disengagement of their Armed Forces in southern Angola has been completed. A statement issued in Cape Town also said that a delegation of the Joint Monitoring Commission would visit Windhoek and Mariental in South-West Africa on Saturday for talks on the release of Angolan citizens being held at Mariental. It said the delegation would be led by the heads of the South African and Angolan components of the monitoring commission, Colonel (Dipenaar) and Major (Xavier). The statement said that after completion of the third phase of the disengagement agreement, the headquarters of the Joint Monitoring Commission had been moved southwards to Ongiva, about 35 km north of the South-West Africa/Angola border.

UDF Rally Broken Up By Inkatha Members

MB060806 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0700 GMT 6 May 84

[Text] A UDF [United Democratic Front] May Day rally ended in chaos yesterday when several officials were attacked and beaten up. Carmel Ricard reports from Durban. Yesterday's meeting was held at Empangeni to celebrate May Day and to launch the UDF's million-signature campaign in the area. The first speaker at the meeting was a student who had been assaulted in last year's violence on the Ngoya campus which left five people dead. Witnessess told me that as the student spoke, members of the audience in Inkatha [tribal group led by Gatsha Buthelezi] uniforms shouted that he was talking rubbish. Then pandemonium broke out. Several officials of the UDF were assaulted, allegedly by members of Inkatha. UDF President Archie Gumede was knocked unconscious in the battle. Durban trade unionist (Mathews Oliphant) was also injured as were other members of the UDF. It has not been possible to get through to Ulundi this morning to ask Inkatha officials there for confirmation. UDF executive members told me they are to hold an emergency meeting today to consider the incident. They are also to lay charges against their assailants. Carmel Ricards, Capital News, Durban.

SWAZILAND

UNHCR Delegation Arrives To Discuss Situation

MB050503 Mbabane Television Service in English 1815 GMT 4 May 84

[Text] A delegation from the UN High Commissioner for Refugees [UNHCR] arrived today in country to discuss the refugee situation in Swaziland to try and find ways to protect refugees. The delegation will also meet Swaziland authorities on the present refugee crisis in the country. Head of the delegation, Mr (Mershell) Moussalli, director of international protection in the UNHCR, talked to Victor Dludlu at Matsapa Airport.

[Moussalli] With pleasure. [as heard] It is the first time I have come to Swaziland, and I must say that I am very pleased to have this opportunity because, as you probably know, I am in charge of the department of international protection in the office of the UNHCR.

In this capacity, I have the occasion to visit all countries in the world where there are refugee problems and the high commissioner, Mr (Hartlinger), felt that it was perhaps the right moment now to have a meeting of our representatives in southern Africa, and we are delighted by the hospitality of the Swazi Government and Swazi people, who have made it possible for us to have the meeting of our representatives in southern Africa here in Swaziland, and we are having a meeting of 3 days which will take place in Mbabane.

[Dludlu] When. Starting when?

[Mousalli] Starting this afternoon.

[Dludlu] When do you expect to go back? Are you going straight back to Geneva, or are you going [words indistinct]?

[Moussalli] No. My collegues and myself, as you know, are coming from Geneva. Mr Anoel is in charge of the bureau for Africa, and Mr Chefeke is in charge of the sub-section for southern Africa. The three of us are taking advantage of our presence in the area to visit also some leaders of the area. We have just come from Zambia now and we hope to have the opportunity to meet with Swazi leaders to seek their views and guidance on problems relating to refugees. After Swaziland, we will go to Mozambique. We will also go to Tanzania, and then we will go back to Geneva.

[Announcer] And after that interview, the UNHCR was driven to Government House where they were welcomed by the minister

without portfolio, Mr Mhambi Mnisi. The two sides held lengthy talks on the refugee situation in Swaziland, but no further details were immediately available.

ANC Charges 4 Members Turned Over to RSA

MB051313 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1300 GMT 5 May 84

[Text] Four ANC members have been handed over by Swaziland to the South African police. This is the claim made by the ANC in a statement issued by the organization's secretary general, Alfred Nzo. The statement says the ANC has learned with great shock that Swaziland has handed over to South Africa four ANC cadre who had been detained by Swazi police at Bhunya police station. The statement calls the move in its words an astounding act of collaboration with the Pretoria regime and a gravely hostile act against these opposed to apartheid. The statement calls for the immediate return to Swaziland of the four ANC members. The incident comes 2 days after the ANC apologized to Swaziland for clashes between its members and Swazi security forces, in which a Swazi police officer was killed.

Meanwhile, officials of the United Nations High Commission for Refugees [UNHCR] have begun talks with the Swazi Government on the recent clashes between the ANC and Swazi police. The UNHCR delegation is led by director of International Protection (Michael) Moussalli. However, UNHCR officials from five southern African countries who were expected at the meeting have not arrived. Delegates from Angola, Lesotho, Mozambique, Zambia, and Zimbabwe, have failed to turn up, and no explantion has been given for their absence. The talks, which end tomorrow, are being attended by Interior Minister King Mtetwa and follow a month of clashes between Swazi police and members of the ANC. Officials say they will not give details of the discussion, but informed sources say Swaziland will press for the expulsion of the ANC members.

Police Deny ANC Charges

MB071001 Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 7 May 84 p 2

[By Phillip van Niekerk]

[Text] A South African police spokesman yesterday denied a claim by the African National Congress that four ANC members have been handed over to the South African Security Police with the complicity of the authorities in Swaziland. The ANC claim follows newspaper reports which said the four men were abducted from the remote Bhunya police station by "foreign agents" working hand-in-hand with senior Swazi police officers. Mystery surrounds the fate of the four men who were at first believed to have escaped from the prison on April 14. The ANC had denied a role in the men's disappearence from the prison and claimed that they were abducted from Swaziland and are now being held in custody in Pretoria. This has increased the fears of ANC exiles in Swaziland that they are being arrested by Swazi authorities for the purposes of being handed over to South Africa. However, Lieutenant-Colonel H.V. Heyns, an SAP liaison officer, said last night they had checked out the allegations and "as far as we're concerned they're not true." A spokesman for the department of Foreign Affairs declined to comment, saying it was a security matter.

ZAMBIA

Kaunda Addresses ILO Conference on Apartheid

MB041241 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 4 May 84

[Text] His excellency the president, Dr Kenneth Kaunda, has issued a stirring call-to-arms for the exploited black workers in South Africa, saying time has come for them to use their immense leverage to bring about peaceful change to that country.

Dr Kaunda, who broke down twice and wept while recounting the evils of apartheid, made the call when he opened a tripartite conference on apartheid organized by the ILO at Lusaka's Mulungushi Hall today. The president said that the time for black workers to use their immense political leverage on the racist regime was now, and they must use it to show the regime that the giant is awake, can bite, and will bite. He said this is one of the peaceful ways of exerting pressure on the regime to change its policy of apartheid.

Further on ILO Address

MB050744 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 5 May 84

[Text] His excellency the president, Dr Kenneth Kaunda, said apartheid is an open insult to the dignity of black people in particular and humanity in general. He said the whole system is incompatible with the principles of human dignity as enshrined in the United Nations Charter. The president said the system is also contrary to the aims and objectives of the International Labor Organization, because black workers in South Africa do not have full rights and privileges.

Speaking at Mulungushi Hall when he opened the International Labor Organization conference yesterday, Dr Kaunda said South African black people and their white sympathisers are being killed, maimed, or imprisoned ever since the system was legalised in 1948 because its violent [word indistinct].

The president cited the ruthless and senseless Sharpeville massacre of 1960 and the (?killing) of more than 600 innocent black school children during the 1976 Soweto uprising as good examples of the violent nature of apartheid. He urged all progressive persons and organizations not to relent in the face of South Africa's continued stubborness and said they should be [word indistinct] with pressure until apartheid is eliminated.

The president also called for political democratization of the country to enable everyone, regardless of color, to be given political rights on the basis of one man, one vote. Dr Kaunda said that is the central issue in South Africa and declared that the oppressed people there will continue fighting until this goal is achieved.

Kaunda on SWAPO Meeting, RSA-Lesotho Ties

MB070828 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 7 May 84

[Text] His excellency the president, Dr Kenneth Kaunda, has said Zambia, and Africa as a whole, deplores the pressure that South Africa is exerting on Lesotho to force her to do certain things. Speaking when Lesotho Foreign Minister E. Retselistitsoe Sekhonyana paid a courtesy call on him at State House last night, Dr Kaunda said such developments are greatly saddening. He said Zambia appreciates the position that Lesotho finds herself in, being close to a powerful and strong enemy, but what South Africa fails to understand that is anything done under pressure cannot last. President Kaunda said Zambia would like to see peace prevail between Lesotho and South Africa, but that this peace should not be gotten through pressure.

On the new developments in the region, President Kaunda said what is happening should not be seen as a renunciation of the fight against apartheid, but rather as a retreat from the major onslaught by the South African regime. He said Zambia and other countries shall continue to condemn apartheid because for as long as it exists the region shall not know peace. The president said Zambia would, however, work towards the attainment of peace in the region and that it was in this regard that she accepted to host a conference for SWAPO and South African authorities to be held soon.

ZIMBABWE

Nkomo Returns, Wants To Rejoin Government

MB060836 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0758 GMT 6 May 84

[Text] Harare, May 6, SAPA — ZAPU leader Mr Joshua Nkomo returned to Harare from London yesterday and announced he wants to rejoin the government. He said on his arrival, "I am prepared to work with the government in order to reduce tension and mistrust in the country and to discover who the dissidents are and what their motive is." He attacked tribalism, regionalism and racism and said he was committed to a unified Zimbabwe. Mr Nkomo said he had been removed from the cabinet "for being a plotter." He added: "I've never been a plotter and I will never be one. I stand for the interests of this country." Zimbabwe had serious problems of instability and tribal and party divisions, he said. "Possibly if you ask Nkomo to do something within the framework of government, possibly something could be done..." he said. Mr Nkomo was in London to launch his autobiography. He said he hoped the book would be available locally within the next few weeks. The prime minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, recently described the book as a "pack of lies."

Mr Nkomo said: "That is his view. The people who happen to appear in this book should know that this is my book, my life... I report what I believe happened. If they don't believe it, they will write their own books some day." On charges that ZAPU was working with the Roman Catholic Church in alleging atrocites by government troops, Mr Nkomo said the Catholics had expressed their views. "Where they get their information, I don't know, and I'm not a Catholic myself." Mr Nkomo repeated his party's denial of charges that it sponsored dissidents. "Let us seek and find who these damn people called dissidents are, because everything is being done here in the name of dissidents," he said. "I will never shift. I will never be pushed to be called father of dissidents, and I will never be one."

Condemns Mugabe's Policies

MB061107 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1000 GMT 6 May 84

[Text] Zimbabwean opposition leader Josua Nkomo says his country is heading for a crash. He has condemned Prime Minster Robert Mugabe's policies in dealing with unrest, warning that Mugabe is not using enough rudder to avoid the present turbulence. Nkomo has told UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL that there should be a conference of all Zimbabwe's sectors and political groupings. Nkomo has spoken out on recent accusations that the government troops have committed atrocities in the southern Province of Matabeleland. He dismissed Mugabe's claim that the violence in the province is caused by dissidents. Nkomo says that in the past 3 years, not a single politically motivated dissident has been brought to court. He says the parliamentary commission should look into the dissident problem.

Agreement Signed With PRC on Clothes Factory

MB050623 Harare Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 3 May 84

[Text] Zimbabwe and China have signed an agreement under which Chinese experts will assist in the construction of a clothing factory in (Chitungisa). China is to provide a complete set of equipment for a sewing factory, comprising 79 units for cutting, sewing, and ironing, and for repairing the machinery. The Beijing government will also provide (?10 experts) to help in the preparation and adjustment of [word indistinct] equipment as well as the training of staff [words indistinct]. The agreement was signed today by the minister of community development and women's affairs, Comrade Teurai Ropa Nhongo, and the Chinese Ambassador to Zimbabwe, Comrade Chu Qiyuan. Meanwhile, a delegation from the China National [word indistinct] and Animal By-Products Import and Export Corporation is expected to visit Zimbabwe this month to investigate the country's tobacco import potential. An official of the Chinese Embassy in Harare says the delegation would be looking into prospects of more tobacco imports from Zimbabwe. This year's Zimbabwe tobacco crop is expected to earn growers more than 200 million dollars.